The New-York Times.

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MOBILE.

THE SIEGE OF FORT MORGAN.

ADVICES TO AUGUST 11.

Farragut Demands the Unconditional Surrender of the Fort.

Preparations for a Determined Resistance.

Communication Between the Fort and City Cut Off.

ITS SPEEDY REDUCTION ANTICIPATED.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 12,
Via Cairo, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The steamer *Kate Dale*, from Fort Gaines Harbor, yesterday morning, arrived here last night.

Admiral Farragut had prepared his fleet for action, and ordered the attack on Fort Morgan to be commenced at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

It was to receive an enfilading fire from the fleet and land force. Its rear is said to have resisted the attack, wherever there was a foot of ground to stand upon.

The rebels had destroyed all the out-buildings of the fort, and had also burned their only vessel lying under its guns.

Everything about the fort indicated a determination on the part of the rebels to contest the battle to the last.

The channel to Dog River is unobstructed.

The naval and land forces are confident of success.

At a late hour last night we heard that the Admiral had demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort.

The demand of Farragut on Tuesday last for the surrender of the fort was refused by the rebel Commander, who replied that he had six months' provisions, plenty of fighting men, and would resist to the last moment.

Before this, Gen. Granger's force in the rear had cut off all the communications of the fort.

The ram *Tennessee* was in the attack.

Farragut was confident of reducing the fort.

The *Hartford* was badly injured.

We hold all the channels to the bay.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 19.

The latest intelligence from Mobile is the following from the Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 17th, received at the Navy Department to-day.

Mobile, Monday, Aug. 15.

Two monitors and five gunboats crossed Dog River bar, and, coming up to within two miles of the obstructions, opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. One of our gunboats replied handsomely. Our batteries were silent. At sunset the enemy hauled off.

Firing was heard in the direction of Fort Morgan this morning.

A special dispatch to the *Register* from Ox Pond, on the 14th, says Chalmers dashed into Abbeville, Miss., and whipped the enemy, capturing twenty-five prisoners, and then fell back four miles, where the enemy attacked him and were repulsed. Our loss was five killed and twenty-five wounded. The enemy lost 50 killed and 200 wounded, and 40 prisoners.

THE SOUTHWEST.

From Mobile, Vicksburgh, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

Cairo, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

The steamer *Platte Valley* came up from Memphis, bringing yesterday morning's dates, but they contain no news. The steamer *Sultana* brings Vicksburgh papers of the 9th and 10th.

The Mobile *Advertiser & Register* of July 31 contains the following information:

"The sudden rise in the Rio Grande had washed away 500 bales of cotton.

Confederate money in Houston, Texas, is rising in value, and the people are selling specie for it, with which to pay taxes.

Kirby Smith was at Houston on July 31, on his way to Shreveport.

Gen. Murray, of Texas, is hard at work for the army, and has contracted for arms, ammunition, clothing, &c.

Gen. Buckner was to take the place of Gen. Taylor in East Louisiana.

A movement against Missouri is reported in preparation.

In the fight at Eagle Pass the Mexicans came over and helped the Confederates, whereupon the Yankee Consul instituted a suit for violation of international law. At Eagle Pass the Yankee Gordon had been arrested as a spy.

Brig.-Gen. Drayton commands all the country west of Colorado, La.

Oath-taking traitors have been getting scarce within the last few weeks. Many of them have been caught, and a just doom awarded them."

The Vicksburgh *Herald*, of the 10th inst., says it is reported in that city that the steamers *Cheek* and *Atlantic No.* 2 have been captured by the rebels while on a cotton expedition up the Yazoo river. The same paper says that on Monday of last week, independent scouts employed by the planters near Goodrich's Landing, were driven in by a superior force of rebels, and the colored troops marched out to meet them, and were immediately drawn up in line of battle. They kept the rebels at bay for three hours, during which time there was considerable firing on both sides, and a number of rebels were killed and wounded, but they still held their ground until reinforcements arrived from the fort, when the rebels were handsomely repulsed. But few of our men were wounded, and none killed. It is reported that the rebels numbered 1,500.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Cairo, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

By steamer *Magenta*, only five days from New-Orleans, we have papers to the 10th inst. The *Magenta* was not interfered with at Gaines' Landing, showing that the rebel batteries which fired upon the *Empress*, with infantry support, had moved to some other quarters.

A few days ago the guard on board the gunboat *Lafayette*, lying in the river near Bayou Sara, discovered a suspicious looking object floating down the river toward hte gunboat. The fact was reported, and a boat sent out to investigate the nature of the thing, which proved to be a torpedo, containing over forty pounds of powder. The timely discovery of the torpedo by the guard probably saved the gunboat from destruction.

New-Orleans papers of the 6th have the following from Texas:

The day after our forces evacuated Brownsville, Texas, a party of rebels of the non-combatant sort crossed over from Matamoras and raised the lone star flag. On the day following, the rebel Colonel Ford entered the town with about 200 men.

Col. Quiroga, who had command of a force in the interest of Vidauri, between Puedras Negras and Monterey, was utterly routed by the troops of Juarez. Col. Quiroga, it was thought, would again take refuge in Texas. Vidauri, when last heard from, was at Loredo, Texas.

Dr. Mears, of Gardiner fraud notoriety, was induced to take to the chapparal by comments made upon his conduct by the Brownsville *Journal*, which charged him with being a traitor to Mexico, as well as a rebel against the United States. It is now maintained, since leaving Monterey, he has been lying hid in the mountains near Cavalvo. Mears is believed to have been one of the corps editorial of the *Morning Star*.

Gen. S. A. Hurlbut has arrived here. I have no knowledge of his intentions.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE

She is Reported Blockaded at Halifax.

Additional Particulars of Her Depredations.

FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 19.

It is reported that the *Tallahassee* was at Halifax at 10 o'clock this morning, and that a United States gunboat was outside of Halifax harbor.

The bark *P. C. Alexander*, of Harpswell, Maine, Capt. Merriam, from New-York, for Pictou, was captured on the 15th inst., by the pirate *Tallahassee*, off Monhegan. The vessel was destroyed, and the crew landed at Monhegan, arriving at Harpswell on the 18th. They report that the Captain of the *Tallahassee* said he was a Portlander, and wanted to capture some Portland vessels. Several of the captured crew state that the "Capt. Wood" of the pirate is one Huckins, a Nova Scotian, who resided in Portland for a short time a few years ago.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 19.

Arrived, British brig *Ella*, Ackles, from New-Brandon, Conn.

She reports that on the 16th inst., in lat. 42° 55′, lon. 66° 30′, saw the pirate *Tallahassee* destroying vessels. She was cutting away their spars and scuttling them.

Two barks, one brig and three schooners were in sight at the time—all American vessels.

Capt. Ackles passed a Chatham schooner, (probably the *Mercy A. Home*, before reported,) which had been scuttled; could not ascertain her name; took from her four dories, sails, etc.

She sunk in twenty minutes after.

Next day, in lat. 42° 50′, lon. 67° 05′, spoke the steamer *Dacotah*, steering east, and reported the above to her.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 19.

Capt. Colbath, of the schooner *St. Lawrence*, which arrived here to-day, reports as follows:

"On Tuesday last, when off Matamoras Rock, spoke a fisherman, having on board the crews of four or five different vessels, steering for Herring Gut, where she intended to land them.

At the same time Capt. Colbath saw the smoke of five burning schooners, and, fearing that his own vessel would be captured, he steered close in to the land, and, as night was coming on, succeeded in getting clear of the pirate, although the *Tallahassee* was then in sight.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 19.

Arrived, schr. *Leopard*, from Cornwallis. She makes the following report:

On the 16th inst., at 11 A. M., off Matinicus, bearing N. N. W., distant twenty-five miles, was captured by the *Tallahassee*, and released on giving bonds for $2,000. The *Tallahassee* put ten men on board, belonging to a bark from Portland for Pictou, that morning. The *Leopard* steered into Monhegan, and the men left in a boat for the shore. These men were probably the crew of the bark *P. C. Alexander*, before reported. The *Leopard* subsequently saw the *Tallahassee* capture and burn two schooners. The pirates destroyed all the provisions and water on board of the *Leopard*.

THE LATEST.

The Pirate Forbidden to Take More Coal.

Halifax, Friday, Aug. 19.

At noon to-day, Admiral Hope sent to the *Tallahassee* several boats with crews, and an order to cease coaling, which was promptly enforced. "She intended taking five hundred chaldrons for a long voyage, but has less than three hundred, a week's supply. She sails during the night, beyond a doubt, for North Bay. It is impossible to obtain the names of the vessels destroyed.

The *Falcon* (blockade-runner,) is still here.

A Suspicious Bark Rigged Steamer off Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 18.

A suspicious looking bark-rigged steamer kept lying off Cape Race on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The weather is very fine.

Defeat of the Rebels at Hopkinsville, Tenn.

Clarksville, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 19.

A small scout sent out from here yesterday, returned at midnight and reported that 300 rebels, commanded by Frank Woodward, were at Garrettsburgh, twelve miles from here, at 6 o'clock last night. The rebels were well mounted and armed, mostly with navy revolvers. They were pressing horses and mules indiscriminately, and were supposed to be en route to join Col. Adam Johnston's forces.

LATER.

Woodward attacked Hopkinsville about 4 o'clock this morning, and was repulsed by a company of the Fifty-second Kentucky and 100 Home Guards, on the second charge.

Woodward was mortally wounded and taken prisoner.

Two rebel soldiers were killed.

There was no loss on the Federal side.

The rebels are still hovering around the town, and another attack is expected.

The Congressional Committee.

St. Johns, N. B., Friday, Aug. 19.

The Congressional Committee arrived here at 5 P. M. in the steamer *New-England*, having left the cutter *Mahoning* at Eastport. They will be entertained to-night at a supper given by the American residents of this city. They will leave to-morrow morning for Shediac by a special train, returning in the evening.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Particulars of the Fighting North of the James.

An Attack upon the Line of General Burnside's Corps.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 19.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Wednesday noon, says:

The Second Corps, having been unsuccessful in their attack on the enemy on the north side of the James River, on Sunday, fell back to a safe position, which they occupied until yesterday, when another assault was determined upon and carried out successfully, the enemy having been driven from their works with heavy loss in killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners, who fell into our hands.

The Second Corps also captured a few heavy guns, which the enemy had not time to carry off, besides a quantity of small arms.

Our loss was quite severe.

Our troops still hold the position.

The cavalry, under Gen. Gregg, had an engagement with the rebels and drove them from some works near the New-Market road, but the rebels rallied from the different forts in the vicinity, and finally forced our cavalry to fall back upon their infantry supports.

Col. Gregg, commanding the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Cavalry Corps, was severely wounded in the engagement.

It is said that Gen. Butler's troops had a slight engagement, but without much advantage to either side.

Thursday, Aug. 18.

About 1 o'clock this morning the rebels opened the most vigorous fire that they have yet done since the mine exploded.

It commenced on the right and centre, and was directed toward a valley, where they seemed to imagine our troops were being massed, and finally extended along the entire line from the Appomattax to the Jerusalem Plank-road.

The night was beautiful, the moon shining brightly and serenely, but no damage of any account resulted from the affair.

The firing lasted about two hours, and it was thought to be the prelude to an attack on some part of our line.

Heavy firing was also heard during the night in the direction of Gen. Butler's department, but nothing has been heard from that point concerning it.

Reports From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Aug. 18.,
Via Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 19.

The hospital steamer *Connecticut* arrived here at noon to-day, with four hundred wounded men, most of whom received their injuries in the batte of Tuesday last. They belong to the Second and Tenth Army Corps.

They were transferred to the hospital steamer *Atlantic*, at that place, which sailed for Philadelphia at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Connecticut* left Deep Bottom this morning.

Yesterday was a comparatively quiet day with the army on both side of the James River.

While the *Connecticut* was lying at Deep Bottom very heavy cannonading was heard up the river, commencing at 1 o'clock and lasting until 2:30 o'clock this morning. The cause of it has not yet been ascertained.

LATER.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, August 18,
5 o'clock P. M.

The mail steamer *Vanderbilt* has just arrived from City Point.

At one o'clock this morning the rebels made a furious attack on our lines, or rather that portion of them consisting of Gen. Burnside's corps on the left.

The fighting was chiefly with artillery, and lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back without attempting an assault upon our works.

Our loss was small.

The Situation on the Morning of the 18th.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

The United States hospital steamer *Connecticut* arrived at noon to-day from Deep Bottom, James River, with four hundred wounded, mostly from the battle of Tuesday last, and belonging to the Second and Tenth Army Corps. They were transferred to the hospital steamer *Atlantic*, which sailed for Philadelphia at 4 p. m. The *Connecticut* left Deep Bottom this morning.

By this arrival we learn that yesterday was comparatively quiet with the army on both sides of the James River. The left wing of the army on the north side of the river rests on the James, and holds the position gained on Sunday last. The right wing has advanced and is upward of four miles from Malvern Hill, in the direction of Richmond. Malvern Hill is in our possession.

While the *Connecticut* was lying at Deep Bottom, very heavy cannonading was heard up the river, commencing at 1 o'clock, and lasting till 2:30 this morning. The cause or the result was not ascertained.

A Rumored Reconnoissance to Fair Oaks.

Washington, Friday, August 19.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day, reports there was a rumor at City Point, when she left yesterday, that a strong reconnoissance sent by General Hancock had reached Fair Oaks.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cedar Creek, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

THE MOVEMENT THROUGH MARYLAND.

On the —th inst., the cavalry command of Gen. Torbett commenced moving through Maryland to Harper's Ferry, which was reached without discovering any of the enemy, though the marks of their recent presence were everywhere visible. The citizens along the road all had their reports of wrongs to make, principally, however, as to the loss of horses and beef cattle. As a general rule, Early's men refrained from committing the outrages in Maryland which marked their course in Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. At Harper's Ferry, where Gen. Sheridan had established his headquarters, preparations were in active progress for a campaign in the Middle Department, and on Wednesday, the 10th inst., the whole cavalry force started up the Shenandoah Valley.

IN VIRGINIA AGAIN.

The command passed through Charlestown and Berryville, at the latter place taking a road which crossed the Millwood and Winchester Pike about midway between the two places named. No opposition was met with—though straggling detachments of the enemy were seen at several points, and a number of shots were exchanged—until the Reserve brigade, Col. Gibbs, had reached the vicinity of Chapel Branch, on the westerly bank of which a few hundred of the enemy occupied a strong position behind a stone wall and in a piece of woods. After a little skirmishing, the enemy retired in some disorder, and the Millwood Pike was occupied by our forces. The Reserve brigade at this point behaved very handsomely, and by a little dash prevented a useless waste of life. In this movement, while the reserves moved up either side of the road, the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, Col. Brewer, passed directly up the road, with orders to charge in case an opportunity occurred. The Millwood pike was reached, however, without this being necessary. The pike reached, Lieut. McCormick, of the Seventh, with a squad of men, charged and drove toward Winchester a party of the enemy guarding that road—the main body of the enemy having fallen back nearly parallel with and west of the pike, a piece of woods covering their retreat. Among other officers spoken of as having acted well their part in this affair is Capt. Britton, of the First New-York Dragoons.

The position gained was occupied in force that night, it being known that Early's command was at or near Bunker Hill, a village on the railroad, a few miles northeast of Winchester, distant not more than ten or twelve miles, and also that a rebel cavalry command, variously estimated to number from 1,000 to 1,200 men, had passed over the pike toward Millwood and Ashby's Gap during the day, and an attack at any moment might be expected. At this point our loss did not exceed twenty men—all wounded—including two officers of the Regular United States Cavalry. Col. di Cesnola, with the Eleventh New-York, was ordered on the pike to Millwood to watch a force known to have moved off in that direction during the day. He took possession of that village, and Lieut.-Col. Parnell, of the Fourth, was sent forward with a detachment toward Ashby's Gap to watch the enemy there, supposed to number between 300 and 400 men, and said to be commanded by Mosby, now a General, citizens state, in the rebel service. Everything remained quiet during the night. Col. di Cesnola captured a few horses and fifty head of cattle; a number of straggling soldiers from Gen. Early's command were also picked up. Seven men, representing as many different regiments in the rebel service, accidentally ran into our picket on the pike toward Winchester, which seemed to indicate, what subsequenty proved to be correct, that Early was retreating up the valley.

Thursday morning, the First Brigade, Gen. Custer, moved down the road toward Winchester, driving along before it a picket of the enemy, until the advance had got just beyond Sulphur Springs bridge, within two miles of Winchester, where a stand was made—a force having come up to their support. Gen. Custer ordered the First Michigan, Maj. Paldi commanding, to be deployed as skirmishers. Maj. Howrigan, with a portion of the same regiment, advanced up the road. Ransom's battery was placed in position on the right, supported by the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, Col. Alger; the Sixth, Col. Kidd, and Seventh, Col. Brewer, were held in reserve, and protecting the flanks.

WAKING UP THE REBELS.

After a brief skirmish a section of the battery under Lieut. Kelly, took an advanced position in a field at the right and near the rear of the road, so as to throw shell over some bushes just in front, in a small valley, into the enemy's reserves. No sooner had this position been occupied than a party of the enemy, not before seen, rushed up from the valley toward the guns, rendering a hasty retrograde movement necessary. Owing to the peculiar formation of the ground, and aided by bushes and trees, it appears that the enemy were enabled to creep upon both flanks of Maj. Howgrian's small command on the road unperceived, and this movement had just been accomplished as the artillery advanced. Thus flanked, Major H.'s party retreated under a galling fire, and very naturally in some disorder. At this moment the Seventh Michigan had moved into the road, to be in readiness to advance, but was immediately sent off to the left, and a skirmish line thrown out to strengthen the First Michigan. A detachment of the Sixth, under

DEATH OF A BRAVE OFFICER.

Capt. Mathers was sent in to strengthen the centre. He had just got into position and dismounted his men, and taken a carbine to use from a man holding dismounted horses, when a bullet entered his forehead, killing him almost instantly. As he fell Dr. Richards, of the Seventh, who was only a few yards distant, sprang to his side, but he was beyond human aid. The body was soon after taken just to the rear of Gen. Custer's headquarters, near the battery, and buried. It is a singular circumstance that the only other person of the Sixth injured in this fight was one of three men engaged in digging Capt. Mather's grave. A ball passed under the arm of one man without hitting him, and spending its force against the side of the nose of another, who picked it up and put it in his pocket as a keepsake, and continued his grave digging. I had moved from the grave a few yards to the left five minutes before this occurred.

FALLING BACK.

When the dispositions referred to above had been made, Custer's band struck up a lively air and the enemy had been promptly checked, and in a few moments were forced to retire. Music has a wonderful influence upon the spirits of soldiers. Gen. Custer having accomplished all that was required of him, fell back and followed the other troops towards Newtown. In this fight, which lasted several hours, there were only 18 men wounded and 5 killed. Lieut. Kelly of the battery, had his horse shot; and was himself considerably bruised, by the animal falling upon him, Lieut. Jackson, of the First Michigan Cavalry, was bruised on the bottom of his left foot by a ball which first passed through the wooden stirrup and ripped off the sole of his boot. Another ball struck and broke through his belt plate, bruising his body severely. Major Paldi had his horse killed and his sword belt cut off by a piece of shell. Sergt. Geo. W. Smith, Seventh Michigan, while holding a picket post with four men, at the right, was charged upon by five men, who ordered the party to surrender. The polite request was declined, when the rebels after having one of their number killed, beat a retreat.

OTHER MOVEMENTS.

While the operations referred to above were going on at Sulphur Springs, other movements of importance were being made elsewhere. The Fourth New-York Cavalry moved up a road leading to White Post—on the flank of the enemy—in the direction of Newtown; that place, as the reader will observe by referring to a map, being upon the Winchester and Strasburgh pike, where the principal column of the enemy was moving. Arriving near White Post the enemy were discovered strongly posted behind fences and stone-walls, and a brisk skirmish was kept up for several hours, during which time they were driven back to a little beyond White Post. At this point Gen. Merritt came up with the Sixth New-York, and soon after the balance of the Second Brigade, under Col. Devin, came into position. The Ninth New-York, Col. Nichols, was sent off to protect one of the approaches to the position, while the Sixth New-York was ordered on a charge; but not accomplishing the object in view, the Sixth and Fourth New-York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania, Maj. Deems, were dismounted, and, by a flank movement the enemy were driven beyond the Front Royal road, when they again rallied, but, with the aid of Pierce's battery, were soon forced back. The enemy used three pieces of artillery, and the troops engaged were Jones' Tennessee brigade of mounted infantry. The casualties on our side were twenty-one killed and wounded, the fight lasting from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M. At 5 o'clock P. M., the reserve brigade, Col. Gibbs commanding, came to the front, and the fight was resumed. The surface of the country between White Post and Newtown, though not particularly uneven or rugged, is nevertheless favorable for defensive operations, being intersected by numerous fences and oak groves, so peculiar to Western Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley; but notwithstanding these advantages, the enemy was gradually driven back from behind fences and breastworks made of rails, and through oak groves, until within two miles of Newtown, where they were reinforced, it being of vital importance to them to cover Newtown, as their trains were still passing a little west of that place on a road running parallel to the Strasburgh pike. The enemy fought like demons during the two hours they were engaged. Just before dark, the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, Maj. Devins, and Thirty-ninth New-York, of Devins' brigade, were again brought to the front, the former on the left of the road, and the latter on the right. On the left the opposing forces occupied two oak groves with an open field between them—the enemy besides trees, having rail breastworks to fight behind. Across the field the Seventeenth charged, driving the enemy from their position in the woods and to within half a mile of Newtown, where they occupied another strong defensive position. Night coming on, and finding that they were much in advance of the right, the Seventeenth reluctantly obeyed an order to retire, the contest for that day being ended. The Seventeenth had 3 men killed and 14 wounded.

SHARP SKIRMISHING.

I omitted to state, in the proper place, that the Second Regulars, Lieut. Mix commanding, on Thursday while going up the road from Berryville direct to Winchester, had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, during which Lieut. Mix, Adjutant Lennox, and several others were wounded. Lieut. Lennox was wounded so severely that one arm had to be amputated. First Sergeant Timins, was killed; Bugler Wade, of Company A, and Bugler Leydendorf, of Company C, were among the enlisted men wounded.

REPORTS ABOUT EARLY.

Friday morning, the 12th, the column moved forward, Col. Lowell's command in advance, and Newtown was entered without opposition. The inhabitants said Early arrived there the day before, with the advance, at about 3 o'clock P. M. This was subsequently rendered extremely probable by the statement of a straggling rebel soldier, captured by Dr. Smith, of the First Michigan Cavalry, who said Early left Bunker Hill late Thursday night; they also said that one of his trains was moving through that place the day before, and that two other trains were moving up the valley on roads to the west of the village, and that the last of the column of troops had not been out of town two hours when the advance of our troops entered. Only a small rear guard was in sight, however. The people in this place assert it not to be Early's intention to leave the valley without a fight. Whether he will keep his words good or not remains to be seen; the indications now are that he will—for Tumbling Run has yet to be passed, and numerous other places equally well located for defensive operations. After a brief rest, the command left Newtown, and passing through Middleburgh, reached Cedar Creek about mid-day. On the opposite side, near Strasburgh, a large force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry could be distinctly seen with the naked eye; and here during the day the infantry moved into line. To the right, on what is known as the Back road, a large column of dust could be seen, indicating the course of the rebel train. The Second Brigade was sent off to this road. Reaching it, Col. Devlin sent the Sixth New-York after the train, which was two hours in advance. The guard of the train, infantry and cavalry, was overtaken, and a slight skirmish ensued, but as the enemy were superior in numbers, after reaching Lebanon Church, the Sixth retired. The Fourth New-York, Col. Di Ceslano, was sent to Faucet Gap, in the North Mountain, to reconnoitre there, but found no enemy and returned. The same night the brigade returned to camp.

During the day there was some skirmishing in front, and a few artillery shots were fired, but no severe fighting took place. The enemy occupied the works constructed on Gen. Banks' retreat.

Saturday morning the main body of the enemy had disappeared, but a reconnoissance showed that the enemy still occupied Strasburgh, and that the main force was at Tumbling Run.

Sunday and Monday, 14th and 15th, there was light skirmishing in front of the Eighth Corps on the left, and Sixth on the right, and Strasburgh is yet disputed ground. There have been only a few casualties thus far.

EARLY REINFORCED BY LONGSTREET.

Berryville, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

A portion of Gen. Averill's cavalry had a brisk engagement yesterday, 45 miles from this place, near Front Royal, in which Col. Devins' brigade, composed of the Fourth, Sixth and Ninth New-York, and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, took a conspicuous part. The cavalry captured 200 of Longstreet's corps, which confirmed previous information that Longstreet was on his way to join Early. A citizen here states that Hood has withdrawn a large portion of his force in Georgia to strengthen Richmond. Our troops have fallen back from Strasburgh to meet the enemy's attempt at a flank movement.

E. A. Paul.

Execution of a Spy.

Cedar Creek, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864—P. M.

Nothing of importance has transpired with this army since my last letter. Twice a skirmish line has been advanced into Strasburgh, and after a short time on each occasion, the line fell back again a short distance.

George Campbell, Company I, Fifty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, was executed yesterday noon, by order of Gen. Custer, he having pleaded guilty to the charge of being a spy. Campbell was recognized by Adjutant Hobard, of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, while in Middletown Saturday evening last as a man who once was on guard over him while a prisoner. When arrested he denied ever having been in the rebel service, and a woman in Middleburgh, who also alleged that he was her son, also made the same statement. The accused finally confessed that he was left behind to watch the movement of the Union army, and was executed the following morning. Campbell's friends reside in Stokes County, North Carolina. The unfortunate man died almost without a struggle. Rev. Mr. Nash, Chaplain of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, attended Campbell to the gallows, and endeavored to prepare him for his final exit.

E. A. Paul.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Cause Fast Failing from Exhaustion.

THE DUTY OF THE NORTH.

The Reinforcement of the Union Army.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE REBELLION.

Letter from Gen. Seymour, Lately a Prisoner of War.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just received the following most interesting letter from Gen. Seymour, lately released from "under fire" at Charleston. As an old West Point officer, with Gen. Anderson at Sumter, and stationed many years in the South, he knows the Southern people well. He is a brave, true soldier, devoted to the Union, and, although, at the time of the unfortunate battle in Florida, he was accused of lukewarmness by those ignorant of his character, he has proved, by his action on many a battle-field, as well as by his plucky talk to the rebels at Gordonsville, when captured in May last, that he was every inch loyal to the old flag. Yours, &c.,

W. E. D., Jr.

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 15, 1864.

My Dear Sir:—You ask of my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this Summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Gov. Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the "Reserved Militia of Georgia:"

"A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States, satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil.

But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of Gen. Johnston. * * * * And it becomes my duty to call forth *every man* in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which Gen. Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who *have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy*, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

If Gen. Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy and we are ruined."

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James! and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand, and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another, that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow-prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:

"Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, *and of sheer depletion it must end before long.* We have had enough of want and of woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows, and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn,) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is *the result of our next election for President.* If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln,

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Enlistment of British Subjects in Our Armies.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE BIRKENHEAD STEAM RAMS.

Comments of the Press upon American Affairs.

Arrangement of the Missionary Difficulties in Constantinople.

The mails by the *Asia* reached us at an early hour yesterday morning,—too late, however, to permit the publication of our correspondence. We subjoin it, together with interesting and important extracts from our files, embodying news not touched upon in the telegraphic summary already published.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Questions in England—A Difference of Opinion—British Subjects in America—England's One Hope—Waterloo Avenged—The Coming Government and its Policy—The End of Poland—Harvest—Moral Influences of Drought—The Codrington and Yelverton Cases.

London, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1864.

In the listless lull which has followed the humiliating close of the war in Denmark, the narrow escape of the Government in the House of Commons, and the dispersion of the great world to the mountains and moors and the seaside, we are waiting for news from Grant and Sherman. Is Petersburgh taken? Are the Federal troops in occupation of Atlanta? These were the questions, you may say, in reading this, which, ten or twelve days ago, occupied the minds of Englishmen.

The peace negotiations, engineered by Messrs. Greeley and Sanders, were eagerly caught at a few days ago, but the wet blanket that came down upon them from Washington extinguished every hope. As if Mr. Lincoln could have given any other answer! As if there were anything else to fight about! If the Union is not to be restored once and forever, an ocean of blood has been shed in vain.

The London papers, you will observe, are occupied with very bitter leaders on the treatment received by British subjects in America. Yesterday the *Times* treated us to the case of Mr. James McHugh, a Scotch-Irish gentleman, from Belfast, who, without any criminality proven against him, has been kept seven months in Fort Lafayette. If the case is as represented, and the British Government were also what it is supposed to have been some years ago, and has so much boasted of being, this would be an awkward case. One naturally supposes there was something peculiar about the affair of Mr. McHugh, which made it desirable to keep him so long in custody. To-day the *Times* has a very curious article, calling upon the Irish press to warn Irishmen against the terrible treatment they may expect to meet with in America; and citing a case of very unusual hardship, if it is true, in which Irishmen discharged at the instance of British authorities, and under their protection, were transported in irons from Virginia to Maine, and nearly starved. The Government, the *Times* says, can do nothing for their protection. It looks as if the "Thunderer," finding that the Administration was going down, was giving it a few parting bolts to hasten the process.

It is evident enough that the one hope of England for peace and safety is that the Federal States may be exhausted and divided. Despised and contemned upon the Continent, without a friend or an ally, England stands in dread of a war with America, even more than she fears France. Talk about avenging Waterloo! It is avenged from day to day in the Continental newspapers. It has been avenged in the crushing of Poland, the dismemberment of Denmark, and the failure of English diplomacy everywhere. The first Napoleon could not have wished to see England more isolated and humiliated than she is at this moment—cut off from the world, left without influence anywhere, fearing France and dreading America. Read this day's *Times* and this month's *Blackwood*, where all the bitterness of this situation boils over.

Nothing astounds Englishmen more than the calls of the President for men. In England, with a crowded population, it is a question whether ten or twelve thousand recruits a year can be procured in the United Kingdom. The President, late in the fourth year of a war in which he has called out two millions, summons another half million to the field; and though many doubts are expressed as to the possibility of drawing so many men from such a population, there stand the facts upon the records of the State and the page of history. England finds it difficult to recruit 12,000 men for her army. America places a hundred times as many in the field. And when this fact becomes impressed upon the mind, then comes another one, which is that at no distant day England will be at war with that nation of soldiers, unless it can be prevented. It can be prevented in two ways—by taking the means to cripple and divide the North, or by submitting to its requirements. If England would pay for the damages inflicted on American commerce, and behave properly in these matters, her offences might be condoned. If the independence of the South, and a separation of the Western States from the Eastern, and the Pacific States from the Atlantic could be managed, England would feel tolerably safe. You may be assured that the coming Parliament will be elected and the coming Government in this country constituted with a reference to America. The two parties will be the Conservative or Tory party, which is for alliance with France, recognition of the Confederacy, and what must inevitably follow, bankruptcy and disintegration of the North, and the Radical or Manchester Peace and Commerce party of Bright and Cobden. One will fight if necessary, the other will pay. The Tories would not be sorry to see the commercial and manufacturing gentry taken down a bit, and they are preparing the country to revert to its old policy. England grows impatient with the peace-at-any-price party. The humiliation draws like a blister. Bull will turn and butt somebody pretty soon, even if he brings an old house on his head. Palmerston is not jolly, nor satisfied. He was badgered, coerced and overborne. It is not easy at this moment to see the course matters will take, but it seems very certain to me that a change is coming, and one for which you may as well be prepared.

The end of the Danish war is news no longer, but we have of late lost sight of the Poles. To-day, a few lines of telegram gives the news that the President of the Polish Revolutionary Government and a few others have been hanged, and the rest of the prisoners sent to Siberia. This is the reply of the Emperor Alexander to the dispatches of Earl Russell, and the outcries of revolutionary Europe. Twenty Polish priests arrived in Paris the other day, and were distributed among the churches of that city. A large number have taken refuge in Rome. From 40,000 to 60,000 Poles have been exiled to Siberia. It may be presumed that Russia will not have any more trouble from Poland for at least another generation. So much for English meddling and muddling, or the inconsistency of the old notions of diplomacy and war, and the modern policy of peace and prosperity.

The drouth continues, large tracts are suffering, and some crops destroyed, but as the wet districts are better off than usual, there is expected to be nearly an average production. The harvest is coming on early, and the price of wheat has fallen, owing to the pressure in the money market. The unusual hot and dry weather seems, however, to produce some moral influences of a peculiar character. The number of murders, suicides and violent assaults is greatly increased. The police records of London are never what can be called pleasant reading, but just now they are indescribable. Fancy a party of women getting drunk, stripping off their clothes, running into the streets, attacking, scratching and biting the police, and finally, being overpowerd, rolled up in mats, strapped down to stretchers and carted off to the lock-up—all owing to the heat of the weather, which, after all, does not rise above eighty degrees.

The Codrington divorce case, which was creating so great a sensation last week, was suddenly postponed. The testimony of the principal witness, a clergyman's wife, to confessions of infidelity made to her, took the lawyers on both sides by surprise, and it was necessary to adjourn the case and send a commission to Malta, to invalidate, if possible, the testimony suddenly sprung upon them. As in divorce cases the parties to the suit cannot be examined, there was no other course to take but to interrupt the drama with this fall of the curtain till November.

Mrs. Yelverton announces in the *Times* that it is impossible for her to answer the letters of sympathy which have been showered upon her. *Per contra*, when the news of the decision reached the estate of Lord Avonman, a relation of Major Yelverton, in Ireland, his tenants assembled and celebrated the good news with a bonfire and congratulatory speeches—the first case on record, probably, in which a man who had indiscreetly taken two wives was greeted with public rejoicings when it was thought he had got rid of one of them. I crib this idea from the *Telegraph*, which is very sarcastic about it, and thinks such a thing could not happen in any country but Ireland or Dahomey. It is my belief, however, that the tenants on a majority of the estates in England would light bonfires, eat roast beef and drink unlimited beer to celebrate their landlord having eaten his grandfather, if he chose to do so, and also to find the materials for the celebration.

London is unusually dull. The only excitement I am aware of as in prospect is an immense donkey show, not in the Houses of Parliament, but in Agricultural Hall, Islington, patronized by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, several of the nobility, Miss Burdett Coutts, and numerous clergymen. It seems a good and proper thing, and I have no doubt will be highly successful; but there is a donkey across my street which brays twice in twenty-four hours, with great regularity, and I try to imagine what a thousand such fellows would be, collected in the hall at Islington.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Manchester Examiner, Aug. 6.

Further correspondence respecting the enlistment of British subjects in the United States Army has been printed. In a dispatch to Lord Russell, dated the 8th of July, Lord Lyons says:

"I inclose copies of the correspondence respecting Thomas Tulley and the six other Irishmen enlisted on their arrival at Portland, in the steamship *Nova Scotian*, which has taken place since I had the honor to address your Lordship my dispatch of the 20th ult. I have the satisfaction of being able to say that six of the men appear to be for the present in safety. The report made to Mr. Consul Murray that Michael Moran had been killed has happily proved to be erroneous. I fear, however, that there can be little reason to doubt that the seventh man, Thomas Burke, was in fact killed in action, while serving in the United States Army. I have requested the United States authorities to communicate to me all the information which they can obtain respecting his fate. I regret to say that three of the men represent that they were subjected to hardships and indignities of a most unwarrantable kind on their way from the Army of the Potomac to Portland. I have requested that an investigation may be made, and that if the allegations of the men prove to be well founded, no time may be lost in calling to account those who are responsible for their ill-treatment. I have also pointed out that I have received nothing more than a formal acknowledgment of my note of the 19th ultimo, repeating my demand for the discharge of the men, and I have reminded Mr. Seward that I am waiting for the answers of the United States Government to that demand. I have moreover addressed to Mr. Seward further inquiries respecting James Traynor, the Irish passenger by the *Nova Scotian*, who was enlisted at Boston."

One of the inclosures is a letter to Lord Lyons from the English Consul at Portland, dated June 23. The Consul says:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch dated the 11th instant, authorizing me to employ a lawyer on behalf of Thomas Tulley and the other Irishmen who were enlisted into the 20th Maine Regiment, if I deem it advisable to do so. Thomas Tulley presented himself at this office yesterday, on his arrival from Philadelphia. He did not appear in uniform, as he stated that he had been deprived of it by two men who induced him to go and lodge with them at Boston, and who the next morning endeavored to entice him to reenlist and accept the bounty money over again. This he refused to do, and came on in the clothes lent him by the master of the house, who he believes was in the plot. I went with Tulley to the provost-marshal, who has sent him to Camp Berry in this immediate neighborhood, so as to be near at hand when required. Tulley knew nothing about his companions. Michael Byrne returned from the hospital at Augusta a few days ago, and told me that he had obtained a ten days' furlough. He seemed to have recovered from the wound in the head, but told me he was suffering from other bodily ailments. Tulley also acquainted me that he was suffering from a heart disease, and that the sight of his right eye was quite defective.

Tulley, one of the men referred to, makes the following report to the Consul:

"I beg most respectfully to inform you that Michael Moran, (reported killed, but still alive,) James Higgins and Martin Hogan arrived at this camp from the army on the evening of the 28th inst., (June,) and I think it right for me to make known to you the treatment they received on their journey. On the receipt of the order from the Secretary at War, they were, on the 9th inst., sent from their regiment to the Provost-Marshal's headquarters, who read and kept the order, and then ordered the men to be placed in the bull ring—an open space in the fields, surrounded by armed men, wherein are placed prisoners of all grades. On the next day there was a number of armed men going to Washington, and the above-named sent a note to the Provost-Marshal, explaining their position, and requesting to be forwarded with them; but the Captain of the guard made answer that they were not going to puff Gen. Patrick with notes. They were consequently transferred from one bull ring to another, from the 9th to the 23d inst., where they were well nigh starved, as they had at one time to march three successive days without a mouthful of food, and consequently were reduced to eating clover and green apples to support nature. They remonstrated with the authorities, stating that they were not prisoners, but the invariable answer was, that they could not be assisted otherwise, as in fact there were in the bull ring men dying of hunger, and brought to in hospital afterward. On an inspection by the Doctor, one of your clients, being well nigh dead of hunger, was seen by him, and after making inquiries respecting him and others, he was informed they were not prisoners but foreigners proceeding to Portland under British protection. The Doctor then departed with apparent disgust, and gave no assistance; and from the feeling of the men, and their conversation of such undeserved and destroying treatment, I firmly allege that no idea can be had of the misery they endured. On the 23d they were sent with convicts under guard to Washington, and then transferred to the Old Capitol; from thence they were sent in irons to Boston, where they were left handcuffed together all night, but for the purpose of getting sleep they had to break the cuffs. The consequence was that they were marched through Boston tied with ropes, and arrived in Portland, as before stated. They did their utmost to see Her Majesty's Minister in Washington, but failed, nor could they see you on their arrival, as they were sent under guard to this place. You have in the foregoing an outline of their travels, but the men say that as long as they live they will not forget the treatment they received, after fighting bravely in all the late battles, as documents from their officers can make manifest."

On the 7th of July Lord Lyons made the following representations to Mr. Seward upon this subject:

"On the 10th of last month I had the honor to address to you a note, in which, by command of Her Majesty's Government, I renewed the application which I had made in their name on the 23d of the previous month of May, for the discharge from the United States Army of the seven Irish passengers by the steamship *Nova Scotian*, who were enlisted immediately after their arrival at Portland on the 18th of last month. You were so good as to inform me that you had referred my note to the Secretary of War. I await the answer of the United States Government to the application which it contained. I must in the meantime ask your serious attention to the inclosed copy of a letter addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at Portland, on behalf of three of these Irishmen, namely; Michael Moran, James Higgins and Martin Hogan, I do not doubt that you will cause an investigation of the allegations respecting the hardships and indignities suffered by Moran, Higgins and Hogan on their way from the Army of the Potomac to Portland; and I trust that if these allegations prove to be well founded no time will be lost in calling to account those who are responsible for the ill-treatment of these unfortunate men. These three men appear to be now at Portland. I am informed also that Thos. Tulley is at that place, and that Michael Byrne and Edward Cassidy have been removed from the seat of war. The seventh man, Thomas Burke, is reported to have been killed in action while serving in the Twentieth Regiment of Maine Volunteers. I beg you to be so good as to communicate to me any information respecting his fate which the United States authorities may be able to obtain."

So far as the present correspondence goes the only reply received by Lord Lyons was that the matter had been referred to the War Department "for information."

THE BIRKENHEAD STEAM RAMS.

From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 6.

We understand that these vessels will be handed over next week by Government to Messrs. Laird Brothers, their builders, to complete them at once. The long delay which has taken place since the announcement was made in May of their purchase by Government, has been owing, we believe, to the difficulty in signing and completing the legal documents authorizing their transfer. When the preliminaries had been settled in this country and the formal documents made out it became necessary to send them to Egypt for the signature of the original owner, M. Bravay having gone thither to protect his own interests, in view of the extraordinary commission issued by the British Government for an examination of the Pasha of Egypt anent the ownership of the rams. The names of the vessels have been changed, and *El Tousson* and *El Monassir* will henceforth figure under other titles. It is expected that Government will send down the guns for the armament of the rams when completed, so that they may be thoroughly tried before passing out of the hands of the builders. They are to be furnished, it is said, with four 300-pounders each. Each vessel has two turrets, each turret carries two guns trained side by side, and as the turrets revolve, each vessel's entire armament can be simultaneously brought to bear in any direction—an obvious and immense advantage. The rams will remain at anchor in the Sloyne, where they were placed when taken possession of by Government in October, 1863. When the first Lord of the Admiralty was down here a short time since, he had an opportunity of seeing for himself the absurdity of the measure which removed these vessels from dock—where they might surely have been kept in safe custody—to the open river, at a then considerable and since continued expense, besides a greatly disproportioned risk of abduction, or damage from bad weather, collision, or other casualty.

THE GEORGIA AND THE NIAGARA.

From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 6.

Great excitement was caused on 'Change yesterday by a report that the *Georgia*, a vessel whose career in the Confederate service was attended with the most disastrous results to the Federal shipping, had been seized by order of the British Government, under the pretext that she was still about to be employed in the Confederate service. The *Georgia*, after her arrival in Liverpool several months ago, was sold by public auction, the purchaser being Mr. Edward Bates, one of the largest shipowners of this port, who is not known to have any Confederate predilections, and who certainly has taken no part in actively assisting that Government. Her stores were sold separately to other purchasers; the vessel was dismantled, and it was understood that in future she would be employed in commerce. She has since undergone renovation, and has been placed in the command of Capt. H. Widdycombe. On Thursday she was cleared for Lisbon and the West Coast of Africa, it being generally believed that she had been chartered to the Portuguese Government for the conveyance of troops to the settlements belonging to that country on the African coast. Yesterday, when she was leaving the Queen's Dock at the forenoon tide, her owner suddenly countermanded the orders, and her departure was delayed, consequent, as it is asserted, upon a telegram received from London stating that a number of passengers intended to go by her, though with what object we are not aware. The fact that her sailing had been countermanded gave rise to the report of her seizure, to which additional credence was obtained from the fact that the Federal steam frigate *Niagara*, which has been in the Mersey coaling, passed down the river at the time the *Georgia* was leaving the dock. Imaginative people of course surmised that the vessels were bent on hostilities, and that a naval duel outside the Mersey would be the result. In this, however they have been disappointed, as the *Niagara*, after waiting off the port for the salute, which for some reason was not given, steamed out to sea, and the *Georgia* still remains in the port. One statement was that the *Georgia* had been seized by Mr. Morgan, of steam ram celebrity, by order of Earl Russell, but this is altogether without foundation, the customs authorities having taken no steps whatever in the matter.

THE "ALABAMA" SWORD.

From the London Index.

The manufacture of the sword which is to be presented to Capt. Semmes for defending the honor of his flag so gloriously in the action off Cherbourg, has been intrusted to the well-known firm of Elkington & Co., of Regent-street. The design is a very superb one, the scabbard being gold, ornamented with the national emblems of England and the Confederacy in oxidized silver, enameled and jeweled. Surmounting a shield are the flags of the two countries, with the words "Peace and Friendship" on the obverse side, "*Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera.*" We understand that the list of subscribers is a very long one, and includes peers, members of Parliament, officers of the army, navy, and volunteers, and civilians of every class.

CHEAP FARES.

Tralee Correspondence of the Munster News.

It was announced yesterday to the people of this town and its neighborhood, through the local advertiser, the "bell-man," that one of our emigration agents was prepared to send, "by a celebrated line of magnificent ships," all parties desirous to emigrate to America at the reduced fare of five shillings per head.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

From the Glasgow Mail.

A very fine new paddle steamer of 700 tons, built and engined by Wm. Simons & Co., was yesterday (Aug. 11) launched from the London Works, Renfrew. Her dimensions are: Length, 225 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 11½ feet, with oscillating engines of 180 nominal horse power. She is named *Stormy Petrel*, is the property of a Liverpool firm, and is intended as a consort to the successful blockade-runners, *Rothesay Castle* and *Will-o'-the-Wisp* both built by this firm.

THE WADE-DAVIS MANIFESTO.

A Reply to the Daily Times.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

The following communication, in reply to the article in last Wednesday's Daily Times, has been sent in by a distinguished writer and, expressing as it does so completely, our own personal views of Mr. Lincoln's position and defects, we cheerfully give it place among our editorial columns:

To the Editor of the Spirit of the Times:

The editor of the Times is understood to represent the personal interests of Mr. Lincoln, the candidate.

If his editorial of the 9th represents the views of those in authority, it betokens that madness which precedes and insures ruin.

If the issue is to be between "*the President and Congress*," the will of one man and the will of the people, the authority of a dictator and the authority of law, the hundreds of thousands will no longer hesitate between the support of Mr. Lincoln and the election of another candidate.

Prudence would suggest to Mr. Lincoln's friends, those who prize his success and *their own* more than the *cause*, to reconsider that issue.

The editor of the Times should know that there are hundreds of thousands who think that Mr. Lincoln cannot suppress the rebellion, and they are anxiously casting round their eyes, in this hour of deep agony, for a *man of mind and will* who is able to direct the national power to the *suppression* of the rebellion; who shrinks from no necessary act in that course; who is not afraid of enforcing a conscription for an adequate term and number of men; who is not above or below consultation with his Cabinet, and does not think his varying caprices better than a matured plan; who is not so weak as to tolerate irreconcilable differences in his Cabinet; who will not allow eighteen months to pass without a Cabinet consultation on great measures; who is earnestly resolved to make the sword which prosecutes the war end Slavery with the rebellion, and not so unwise as to "hold for naught" the authority of Congress in securing that great end.

He ought to know that Mr. Lincoln's contempt for the advice of his friends; his obstinate adherence to the obnoxious members of his Cabinet, which they urged him to dismiss; his contemptuous treatment of the most important resolution of the convention whose nomination he accepted; his ignorance of the real state of the war, revealed by his call for militia for a hundred days within two months of his call for five hundred thousand men; his designed driving of Mr. Chase from his Cabinet; his providing a harvest-home for the rebels in Maryland and Pennsylvania for three years in succession, and the entire inadequacy of the results of the war compared with the vastness of the resources at his command, and the shame of allowing the rebels in about half the South to defy successfully the loyal States, more than five to one in military population, for nearly four years—these things cause hundreds of thousands anxiously to inquire if there is no alternative but Mr. Lincoln or a Copperhead, while not a few have come to the conclusion that the only way to prevent a Copperhead President is to make a Union nomination. If these men act, there is an end of Mr. Lincoln.

If they are content with the support of those only who think Mr. Lincoln fit to conduct the Government, they have only to say so to secure his defeat.

More than a majority of those on whose votes he relies for election, know that his weakness and incompetency are laid on Mr. Stanton by complacent sycophants, and their votes will be cast for him only in the absence of a better Union candidate; and a few repititions of such editorials may convert their reluctant acquiescence in the Baltimore nomination into a combination powerful enough to defeat both Mr. Lincoln and the Copperhead. Nobody will be surprised that he should advocate silent acquiescence in every outrage on the laws, rather than jeopardize the election of Mr. Lincoln. But the people are not so stupid, and they will weigh all that is said, and find a remedy—either in selecting a new candidate or relying on the effect of their rebuke as a warning for the future—await a repitition of the outrage, secure in the constitutional remedy in the hands of Congress.

UNCONDITIONAL UNION.

FROM MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

EXECUTION OF A DESERTER.

Barney Gibbons, a private in Co. A, Seventh United States Infantry, suffered the extreme penalty of military law by being "shot to death with musketry" yesterday, in this city. In order to defeat the morbid curiosity of the crowd, Maj. E. D. Nash, of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and Superintendent of Prisons, to whom was committed the execution, kept the place selected secret until the culprit was taken from the Myrtle-street Prison, under a strong military escort.

Gibbons is a native of Madison County, New-York, and enlisted at Toledo, Ohio, in 1858. His regiment was sent to New-Mexico in 1861, and while on the march he deserted near San Augustine Springs and joined the rebels under Sibley. He deserted from the rebels, after serving in the battles of Valverde, Johnson's Ranche Pass and Albuquerque, and, after laboring as a teamster for the Government at New-Orleans, came to this city in April, 1864.

While passing along the streets in July last, Gibbons was recognized by Sergt. Richard C. Day, of his company, who arrested him as a deserter, and his trial and conviction took place on the 18th of that month. This brief sketch embraces all that is known of the unfortunate man, save that he has a brother and sister living in the North whom he has not seen for ten years. He was singularly alone, a rancorous bitterness of heart growing out of ignorance and vice precluding him from even the ordinary sympathy of his kind. He was a powerfully built man, with an iron constitution, which seemed proof against any of the usual causes of death. This will be seen in the circumstances of

THE EXECUTION.

The criminal was conveyed in a covered wagon from the prison to Fort No. 4, which is situated on an elevation in the southwest part of the city, and was accompanied by Rev. Father Sautorias, a Catholic priest, from whose hand he received baptism into the Holy Roman Catholic faith. Although there is not at the post of St. Louis an officer who ever witnessed an execution, the preliminaries were conducted in a skillful, orderly and decent manner. All the troops of the post were in attendance, and a hollow square having been formed with one side open toward the embankment of the fort, the condemned man was placed beside a post, with a seat attached, his common, pine coffin lying on the ground beside him. After making a brief statement, in which he denied having deserted, but said that he straggled and was overtaken by the rebels, he pronounced his sentence most unjust, and, in a firm, clear, strong voice, demanded to see Sergt. Richard C. Day. This could not be allowed, and the wretched man yielded to the final preparations for the execution.

He was seated, and his arms tied behind the post, a white cap was drawn over his face, and six musketeers drawn up within fifteen feet of his breast. The command was given:

"Make ready."

"Aim."

"Fire," and two bullets entered the abdomen. And now succeeded a few seconds in which transpired a scene which shook the stoutest heart, and made every human creature present shudder. From beneath the ghastly cap came a wail of agony which pierced every ear, and as the utterance "Oh! oh! too low," escaped from the lips of the quivering form writhing in the throes of a horrible death, every one seemed paralyzed with horror. With a quick motion the officer of the squad waved the six musketeers aside and four others took their place. "Make ready." "Aim"—but mercifully before the third command was given, the four pieces were discharged, three leaden messengers of death entering the sternum, and a mighty convulsive shuddder ended the being of the poor deserter. What an eternity of woe in those intervening few seconds! What a crowding of events from infancy, hallowed by a mother's love and prayers to the dreadful details of the present scene! Yet, all passed before the mind's eye of the dying man, and the wonderful palimpsest of his brain touched by the consciousness of instant death, gave him to see in a second all that had been for years forgotten, ere he entered upon the unknown.

The error in firing arose from the fact, discovered too late for remedy, that the sights of the muskets were set for long range.

Thus perished a really brave and hardy soldier, but one, alas! who, disregarding the higher attributes of the soldier, honor and patriotism, basely deserted his country's flag, and in the presence of the enemy, joined the rebel standard.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Brig.-Gen. Totten, Missouri State Militia and Inspector-General, has been assigned to duty un- Major-Gen. Canby.

Col. Joseph Darr, late Provost-Marshal-General of Western Virginia, and Lieut. Brownell, the "avenger of Ellsworth," have reported for duty to the Provost-Marshal-General. They are efficient and experienced officers, and will render good service in Missouri, where such are wanted.

A party of sixty guerrillas crossed the Missouri River near Herman, on the Pacific Railroad, and passed into Montgomery and Callaway Counties on Thursday last. A detachment of militia from Hermann was sent in pursuit; but the guerrillas scattered, and only two or three were overtaken. These were shot, of course, and upon the facts being reported to Col. J. H. Baker, Commander of the sub-district, he promptly ordered the seizure or destruction of every flatboat and skiff on the river, as far as his lines extended.

Hildebrand, the guerrilla chief, who holds the Iron Mountain country in terror, is roaming over the counties of St. Francois, Madison and Wayne, robbing, murdering and burning without stint. He defies all efforts to kill or capture him; for, with a perfect familiarity with the woods and bridle-paths of the country, he eludes his pursuers, and readily conceals himself in the fastnesses of that region.

Newland Holmes, formerly a Captain in the rebel army, but a returned Amnesty-oath man, was arrested by the military while converting from $12,000 to $15,000 in "greenbacks" into diamonds, preparatory to going South. He had come from North Missouri, where it is presumed he shared the plunder of citizens by the guerrillas, and was either escaping with his own share or going thither to invest for others.

The nine regiments called for by Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, will be raised without difficulty it is believed, although the stimulous of large bounties will be absolutely necessary. If cavalry had been called for, no difficulty would have been experienced, as men enlist more readily in that arm of the service; but none are called for, although the General Commanding reserves the right to mount such of the new troops. The two regiments for duty in St. Louis, are almost full, and will soon be mustered in.

The grand functionaries of the O. A. K. in this city have made full and complete confession of their connection with the great conspiracy, and additional arrests of parties involved by their disclosures have been made by the military authorities. Several rolls of lodges have been seized in the interior of the State and sent to the office of the Provost-Marshals-General.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The Situation—The Foreigners in Japan—Defensive Measures—The British Fleet.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Kanagawa, Thursday, May 26, 1864.

Everything here at the present moment is exceedingly quiet. The rebel and secesh, Choshu, still bids the Government defiance. What has been determined upon by the council of the two Emperors, and the great Princes at Miaco, in regard to the matter is unknown. The Japanese seem slow to embark in a civil war, and the plucky Prince remains sole monarch of that portion of the island embraced in his own domain. Our own relations are what most concern the Western World at present, and a word in regard to them may not be uninteresting to your readers. We are still under the ban of expulsion, and still we go on as if the most perfect understanding and friendly relations existed between this Government and their Treaty Powers. This is, of course, based on our fixed conviction that we shall be sustained and protected by our respective Governments. As we have said before, the English fleet has lain here now over a year, and instead of any evidence of withdrawing, almost daily augmentations are taking place, and still more are expected. A large line-of-battle ship is now due with some 600 or 800 troops, and a regiment is on its way here from Shanghai. Two Dutch men-of-war have just arrived, and others are soon expected. The French Admiral is to return with two or three other vessels to swell the force already in these waters. Now, all this activity evidently has a meaning, which the great number of rumors afloat as to what is about to be done, plainly indicates that the foreign Ministers are keeping their own counsels. Sir Rutherford Alcock, the English Envoy, lately out a second time, is no doubt the leading spirit. He has greater interests to protect than all the others combined, and, what is more, means in proportion for taking the prominent part in any new move involving a display of power. Our two vessels-of-war, composing the East India squadron, viz., the gunboat *Wyoming* and sloop *Jamestown*, are reported somewhere on the coast of China. We are in hopes they may drop in soon to add moral force, at least, to the demonstration apparently about to be made. But the question may be asked, what occasion is there for this, if, as first stated, all is so peaceful and quiet? In any immediate grievance, perhaps there is none—the trouble is not on the surface, or perceptible to a casual observer.

The right of way through the inland sea, as we have said before, is not worth going to war about, in a practical point of view—these restrictions on trade, of which no doubt there are some, are not patent enough to be claimed as a *casus belli*. No assassinations have been attempted of late to show that life is especially insecure at this moment, and the people we come in contact with seem as civil and well-disposed as ever.

The cause may be found, doubtless, in these two facts, viz.: The declared and persistent efforts of the Japan Government to close this port, and the exceedingly unsatisfactory state of our treaty relations from, it may be said, the very commencement. We have been told that we must abandon this, the most flourishing place of foreign trade in the Empire, and retire to the two extremes of the country, which is equivalent to being sent away entirely, as far as commercial intercourse of any value is concerned. This notification was given six months ago, and no disposition to withdraw it has made its appearance. Whether the Government is forced to make this requisition in consequence of the pressure from the Princes and Micado is unknown. At any rate, no one supposes that England will keep a fleet for the special purpose of holding possession of a single port of trade in Japan, and though she has allowed it to remain here for a year to give the Tycoon ample time to come to an amicable settlement of commercial intercourse, she cannot afford to do so much longer, and has probably come to the determination of bringing the matter to a close in some manner. It is rumored that a trial of the passage through the Inland Sea will be the first step taken to settle the point of privilege to use it as a public highway. Should this be undisputed by the old offender, nothing further will probably be done than simply to go through and return to Kanagava. A second question to be settled is the right to occupy perpetually Kanagava as a port of trade, and the third and last, (the most important of all,) whether the Micado or Tycoon is the proper person with whom to conclude a treaty. It is now generally believed, in consequence of late developments, that though the Tycoon may negotiate a treaty, the princes do not consider themselves bound to its observance, without it has received the sanction of the Micado. That His Spiritual Highness did give his free and undisguised consent to the treaties under which we carried on commercial intercourse with this country for the past five years, is now a matter of doubt. Herein we think we see one of the great sources of trouble which has kept the Empire in a state of ebullition ever since the ports were opened. There are other reasons, no doubt, to be found in the opposition of some of the members of the Cabinet of the Tycoon to the general policy of foreign intercourse, yet it is probably not the main cause of the present difficulty. The Micado is looked upon as supreme by all classes, and the true source from which such great changes should emanate when made.

S——.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Arrival of Paroled Prisoners—The State Convention—The Sanitary Commission.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Annapolis, Md., Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Yesterday we received at this post 500 paroled Union prisoners. They came by the flag-of-truce boat *New-York*. A large majority were wounded men, and of the number captured during the battles under Grant in Virginia. They expressed great joy in again mingling with sympathizing and kind friends. Three died on the way up. It is difficult to obtain a list at present, or I would send you their names. Our hospital has in it, perhaps, 1,500 patients at this time. A large number of these are officers. All disabled and wounded officers from the army are required to report here. There are not many very serious cases among them.

The State Convention has not yet adjourned, but are daily discussing questions of interest to the people of Maryland, under the new and improved order of things developed by the war. What a change will be apparent in every part of "My Maryland," when she decides, as she will, to wipe out that curse to all improvement and enterprise. Let Slavery be abolished here, and soon the people will wonder how they could have so long tolerated the accursed system.

The Sanitary and Christian Commissions have their permanent agents here, distributing stores, and laboring for the comfort and relief of the suffering. "The Home," an institution established by the Sanitary Commission, where the friends of those who come to visit their sons, brothers and husbands in the hospitals may stay, is one of the praiseworthy features of their work at this point. We could not do without it. Hundreds come here to hunt up their loved ones, strangers, and in most cases with little means to support them while they remain. "The Home" meets the wants of all such cases. The weather is intensely warm. The grass is parched and crisped from the long drougth.

The Battle Below Mobile.—In a letter from one of our Fall River boys on board U. S. S. *Richmond*, dated Mobile Bay, Aug. 5th, the details of the battle between our fleet and the forts and rebel rams, are given. They are very nearly the same as we have already published. The writer says the fight lasted a little over one hour. The battle had only just begun when the monitor *Tecumseh* was seen to rise out of the water and the next moment she went down. He thinks but three or four of the crew were saved, as but one boat was seen to reach the spot. The solid shot fired at the rebel ram bounded from her iron sides like peas thrown against a wall. Not so with the 15-inch shot of our monitor, which, in about 45 minutes, caused the rebels to show the white flag. He says, also, we took one of their gunboats named the *Selma*. We feel that we have come out ahead, if we did lose our monitor. The rebel officers say we fought them fairly, but they did not think it possible for any of our vessels to get through the numerous torpedoes they had planted in the channel.—*Fall River News.*

The Demand for Peace—How it Can be Obtained.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Please permit a sincere patriot, who has carefully studied our present conflict from the American and European standpoints, to present a few important facts for the consideration of all his countrymen, and especially for those clergymen and laymen who are thinking of signing the petition for an armistice.

As a minister of the Gospel of Peace, I earnestly pray and labor that our beloved country may be speedily blessed with a PERMANENT PEACE, founded in *truth, justice*, LIBERTY AND UNION! To gain *such* a peace all needed sacrifices should be cheerfully made. But candid and earnest men while working to secure a common end, often differ in opinion as to the best modes of securing the desired object. Honest differences in judgement will always occur, and I give full credit for good motives to those clergymen who have signed the petitions for an armistice. While thus admitting their piety and patriotism, I must, from deep convictions, founded on mature reflection, condemn their action. An armistice implies a cessation of hostilities, and, as in the case of Denmark, a raising of the blockade. If we so far confess our own weakness as to ask for an armistice in the fourth year of the war, after Jefferson Davis has declared that *he* will have "independence or extermination" for himself and the Southern leaders, who will control the South till they are banished by our armies, we must certainly expect that the South will insist on the raising of the blockade. Now if the blockade is raised for even two months, the South will export cotton enough to pay for all the supplies and munitions of war necessary for a two years' struggle. They would also purchase and bring home a whole fleet of *Alabamas* and *Floridas*, which would then clear from Southern ports and be recognized as regular war vessels with the privilege of selling their prizes in European ports. We all know what one rebel cruiser can do, and shall we consent to stud the seas with these scourges upon our commerce? Moreover the rebels would be almost certain to insist upon our withdrawing from every inch of the seceded States before they would consider terms of peace. Having thus given up what has cost us more than three years of fighting, two hundred and fifty thousand lives, and two thousand millions of dollars, and having thus given to the rebels new prestige and power, can any sane man expect them to accept anything less than "independence or extermination?" "Independence" for the rebels implies that we surrender all south of the Potomac, Ohio and Missouri Rivers, and keep up a standing army of three hundred thousand men to guard a frontier nearly three thousand miles long. It implies also the betraying of the devoted patriots of West Virginia, East Tennessee, and some parts of Kentucky, Arkansas and the other Southern States, to the most terrible persecution by their hated foes. And "independence" for the rebels involves our everlasting disgrace and degradation. *Nor would it give peace.* Slaves would escape within our lines, and their more than ever insolent masters would make raids after them into the humiliated North. Stung with shame we would repel the outrage, and thus a more dire war would blaze forth with fresh fury, and the South would then be twenty times as strong as it is now, for the interval of the armistice and the *sham peace* would be eagerly improved to the strengthening of the South in every possible way.

The border wars between England and Scotland should teach us that there must be only one nation in a country whose great rivers and mountain ranges run nearly north and south. God made us for ONE NATION. He has given us three millions of square miles of the best land on the whole earth. I have seen the best of America, Europe, Asia and Africa, and thankfully declare that our country surpasses all others in the natural advantages of climate, soil, harbors, rivers, lakes and mines. Rocky Palestine, with its rude husbandry, and without a single safe harbor on its whole coast, supported five millions of people on fifteen thousand square miles of land. Now, with our vast commerce, our extensive manufactures, and our immense resources in mines, and our improved agriculture, we can support TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS of healthy, happy people, between the Lakes and the Gulf and the Atlantic and the Pacific.

At present our currency is inflated, because many of the banks persist in issuing more bills to supply the demand for speculation, and thus prices rise. But prices have lately doubled in India, owing to the superabundance of specie sent there to pay for cotton; and Spain once became nearly bankrupt, owing to speculations caused by the glut of silver and gold imported from her American colonies. Great Britain has a national debt of four thousand millions of dollars, though her whole European dominions are not equal in extent to the half of our single State of Texas. When we were but three millions of poor colonists, we fought seven years for *Liberty*, and as our country is well worth all that it has or ever will cost, we can now fight seven years, if necessary, for the *Union*, which, by God's blessing, shall extend and perpetuate full freedom to all the myriads of millions who shall people our fertile country.

It will cost far less to fight it out now, once for all. Jeff. Davis, with the proverbial gasconade of the Gascons, whose South Carolina descendants began this most infernal rebellion, may choose "independence or extermination" *for himself*, because he would lose prestige and power by returning to the Union. But if we persevere, and honor God by obedience, Davis, and the other leaders in the Southern madness, will soon run the blockade at the convenient port of Wilmington and leave the Southern people to return to the Union, which will secure permanent peace and unprecedented prosperity to our suffering land.

Wm. White Williams.

The War and the Constitution.

West Farms, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Constitution of the United States is pure political truth. It has stood the test of time, and passed under the criticisms of able expounders, and our nation has prospered under it beyond all parallel. There was one clause in that Constitution which was not in accordance with abstract right; but it was right under the circumstances. That clause related to fugitives from labor. When the Constitution was framed, Slavery existed in many of the States adopting that Constitution. But

Slavery was not justified by that Constitution. On the contrary, it is evident to every lover of truth and student of history that the framers of the Constitution expected and desired the abolition of Slavery. But on this point the country eventually became divided. A party arose who said that Slavery, being wrong, must be abolished at all hazards, and they were soon opposed by another party, who maintained that Slavery was justified by the Constitution, and was the law of the land. The clashing of those two antagonistic parties has caused the rebellion. It is evident to every reflecting mind that both of these extremes are wrong, but the errors of the one extreme leans to virtue's side, while the other is absolutely pernicious. We must now look at the war as a fixed fact, caused by the clashing of those two antagonistic factions, and ask ourselves what is right under the existing state of things. Evidently the war which the Slaveocracy has forced upon us, must be followed up to the bitter end, and Slavery must die in the struggle; and the clause in the Constitution which is said to recognize, and even justify, Slavery, must be forever blotted out, and then our Constitution will stand, a model of pure political truth, for the oppressed nations of earth. But with the success of the rebellion the hope of the world is gone for a season. It can never die. It becomes every right-minded citizen, every patriot, every lover of his country then to ask himself, not what does this party teach, or that party teach, but what does the Constitution, as amended by the slaveholders' rebellion, teach. Our Constitution should be a text-book in our schools, and in our political meetings. There always will be selfish and self-seeking men, who will seek to blind the people to the truth by perverting the Constitution. But so long as we cling to this Constitution as amended by the rebellion, we must triumph, for God, who founded this nation, is on our side, and his truth is pledged for our triumph. But so long as we depart from this amended Constitution, and take party policy, or the opinions of self-seeking men for our guide, we must continue to fail. We shall find that our wheels will drag heavily. We have one thing to be thankful for, and that is that we have a man at the head of the nation, who rises above party prejudice, and takes the Constitution, or the abstract principles of right and truth for his guide. All thoughtful men should devoutly pray that President LINCOLN may be kept from prejudice, or self-seeking, or passion, and then success will come ere long, and such a success will astonish the world. SINIM.

The Amnesty to Insurgent Enemies.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 8, 1864.

1. The attention of commanding officers of departments, districts, military posts, and detachments, is called to the following paragraph in the Proclamation of the President, dated the 26th of March, 1864, defining the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863:

"It (the amnesty) does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large and free from any arrest, confinement or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, *with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority.*"

From various departments and districts information has been received by this department that insurgent enemies in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, have endeavored fraudulently and treacherously to obtain the benefits of the President's amnesty, by taking the prescribed oath, without any purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority, but for the purpose of preserving their property from the penalty of their crimes, or of screening themselves from punishment for the commission of arson, robbery, treason, and murder. All Commanders of departments, districts, posts, and detachments, and all officers in the military service, are directed to use the utmost diligence in detecting and bringing to punishment all insurgent enemies who have been or may be guilty of fraudulently and treacherously taking the oath prescribed by the President's Proclamation for any other purpose than that of "*restoring peace and establishing the national authority,*" and they will treat such oath, when fraudulently and treacherously taken, as not entitling the guilty parties to any clemency, but as being in itself a substantive offense against the Government, and as affording no protection to the individuals by whom it has been or may be taken, either in their persons or property, and as depriving them of all claim to immunity, protection and clemency.

2. Commanders of departments and districts are also authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations in respect to the administration of said oath in future, as may be needed to prevent the improper administration of said oath to persons taking it for any other than the "purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority." To all persons who have or shall voluntarily come forward and take the oath, "with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority," full protection, and all the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation will be extended.

3. Commanders and all military officers will exercise strict vigilance within their respective commands, in order to detect and bring to punishment any officers, civil, military or naval, who knowingly and willfully have administered or shall administer the said oath to any person or persons, except the insurgent enemies, who are, by the proclamation of the 26th of March, entitled to the benefits of said amnesty proclamation, by reason of their taking the oath for "the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority."

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

City papers please copy.

The Indians in Minnesota.

A RAID IN BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

From the St. Paul Press, Aug. 12.

The following is a copy of a letter received yesterday by the Governor from Col. B. F. SMITH, of Mankato:

MANKATO, Aug. 12, 1864.

Gov. S. S. Miller, Commander-in-Chief M. M.:

About 12 o'clock last night a messenger arrived at my house with a line from Maj. E. P. EVANS, of Gordon City, stating that a Mr. ROOT, of Vernon, was killed by the Indians, and his son shot through the shoulder. He called out what men he could and sent here for more.

Maj. EVANS has just come to this place (4 o'clock P. M.) and reports one man found murdered (CHARLES MACK, of Willow Creek,) and some five others are missing. One woman and five children were found who had fled and secreted themselves in high grass—others are still missing. Seven Indians have been seen at one time. They have taken eighteen horses in this settlement, but they may have done much damage further west. * * *

I sent a messenger this morning to Fort Ridgley with all the reliable information I was in possession of.

Our people do not appear to be excited, but feel that quite a serious raid is being made. The settlers on Willow Creek have all fled to the stockade at Vernon. Some 200 were congregated there before daylight this morning.

I am, Governor, your obedient servant,
B. F. SMITH.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 19, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	108¾	300	Cum. Coal Pref...	61
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	108⅝	200	Mar. Min. Co.......	42¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	110	100	do.........b10	42½
12,000	do..............	110¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R.......	130¾
10,000	do..............	110⅜	100	Erie Railway.....	112½
185,000	do..............	110¼	200	do..............	112¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74..C. Indorsed......	98	400	do..............	112¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s....	103	100	do.........b10	112¾
10,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct & Apl....	110	100	do.........b30	112½
4,000	Jer. City W. L..	111	50	Erie R. Pref.......	110
22	Market Bank......	100	150	Hud. Riv. R.......	132
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	95	200	Reading R........	136¾
1,000	M. 6s iss. to H. & St. J. R.......	86	800	do..............	136⅞
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51	200	do.........s10	136¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 Convertible...	133	300	M. S. & N. I. R...	91
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79	132½	100	M. S. & N. I. G...	149¾
1,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	121½	300	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	133
2,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F.	131	600	do..............	132¾
8,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103⅜	200	do..............	132½
40,000	do..............	103½	50	do..............	132
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	129	400	do..............	132⅞
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	115	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	113¼
500	Clev. & P. 4th M	87	200	do..............	113⅜
1,000	do..............	83¾	100	Chi. & N. W......	57
2,000	Mariposa 1st M.	93⅜	100	do.........b30	57¼
5,000	At. & G. W. 1st M Ohio Div.....	105	100	do..............	57⅛
2,000	B., N. Y. & E. 2d.	103	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90¾
100	Qtz. Hill M. Co...	10	200	do..............	90½
5	Del. & H. C. Co....	209	100	do..............	90⅝
10	do..............	209½	50	Cleve. & Tol. R...	133
10	Penn. Coal Co.....	211	400	do..............	132
100	do..............	212	500	Chic. & R. I. R...	113½
100	Cen. Coal Co......	61	150	Long Island R....	100
100	Quick. M. Co....	83	100	Mil. & P. Du C....	68
200	do..............	82¾	100	do.........b30	68¾
100	do.........b10	83	100	do..............	67¼
200	do..............	82½	5	M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	122
300	do.........b10	82¾	50	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	92
100	[illegible]	82¾	50	Ch., B. & Quin....	129¾
			300	P., F. W. & C.....	115⅜
			100	do..............	115¼
			100	do..............	115⅝
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	77
			200	Miss. & Mo. R....	66

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	108¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R...	112
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	110¼	500	do..............	112
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	108¼	200	do.........s15	111⅞
90,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	94⅝	600	do..............	112
25,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April..	109¾	300	do.........s10	112
50,000	Ohio & M. C.....	50	200	Chic. & N. W. R....	56
200	Mar. Min. Co.....	41¼	100	do..............	55¾
1000	do..............	41	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	90⅝
100	Canton Co........	36¼	400	do..............	90
400	Cumb. Coal Pref..	60¼	200	do..............	89¾
100	do.........b15	60¼	500	do..............	89⅝
100	do.........s15	60¼	900	do.........s15	89
200	Erie Railway.....	111⅞	200	do.........s10	89¼
500	do.........b3	112	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip....	130⅝
300	Quick. Min. Co....	81	200	do.........s30	131
300	do.........s10	81	100	do.........s10	130⅝
200	do..............	81¼	200	do..............	130¾
100	do..............	81½	100	do.........s10	131
100	Hud. Riv. R......	131¼	100	do.........s10	130¾
600	do..............	131	500	C. & N. W. Pref....	90
500	do.........b10	131	200	do.........s10	90
500	do..............	130¾	800	Chic. & R. I. R....	112
100	do..............	130⅝	200	do.........s10	112
1000	Reading R........	136	300	P., Ft. W. & C.....	114
100	do.........b10	136½	100	do..............	113¾
300	do.........s30	136	450	do..............	113⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C...b3	50¼	100	Chi. & N. W......	56¼
900	Erie Railway.....	112⅛	100	do.........c	56¾
100	do.........c	112⅛	100	do.........s3	56⅝
100	do.........s3	112⅛	100	do..............	56⅝
200	do.........s10	112⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.. s3	90⅜
100	do.........s3	112	500	P., F. W. & C.....	115
100	Hudson Riv. R..	131¼	100	do..............	114⅞
600	do.........s3	131¼	500	do..............	114¾
100	do.........b10	131¾	200	do.........b3	114⅞
500	do..............	131⅛	200	do.........s3	114¾
200	Reading R........	136¾	200	Cumb. Coal Co.. s3	60⅜
500	do.........s30	136¼	100	do..............	60⅜
200	do.........c	136⅝	100	do.........s3	60⅝
200	do.........b3	136⅜	100	Quick. M. Co.....	82
200	Cleve. & Pitts....	112⅞	100	do.........s3	81⅞
400	M. S. & N. I. R....	90⅜	100	do.........b3	81⅞
300	do.........b3	91	100	do..............	81½
600	do..............	90⅞	100	do.........c	81¼
300	do.........c	90⅝	200	do.........s3	81
200	do.........c	90⅞	100	do.........b3	81
200	do.........b3	90⅝	100	do.........b3	81¼
500	do.........s5	90⅝	100	do..............	81⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. G....	150	50	do..............	81⅝
1300	Chi. & R. Isl.....	113¼	300	Mariposa M. Co...	42
100	do.........s10	113½	200	do.........b3	42
500	do.........s3	113½	400	do..............	41⅞
400	do..............	113½	600	do..............	41¾
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C...	68	300	do.........s3	41¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	110⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R...	89
10,000	O. & M. Cer....	50¼	2200	do..............	88¾
10,000	do.........b3	50¼	200	do.........b3	88⅞
10,000	do..............	50¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G...	149
400	Erie Railway..s10	111¾	900	Ill. Cen. R........	130⅞
200	do..............	111⅞	1800	Cleve. & Pitts....	112
300	do.........b3	111⅞	700	do.........b3	112
700	do..............	111¾	1100	Chi. & R. I. R....	112
50	do..............	112	200	do.........s3	112
200	do.........bnw	111⅞	100	Chic. & N. W...s3	55¾
600	Hud. River R.....	130⅜	100	do..............	56
400	do.........b3	130½	100	do..............	55⅞
100	do.........s3	130½	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	113⅝
100	do.........b3	130⅝	100	do..............	113⅝
900	Reading R........	135¾	1100	Cum. Coal Co..s3	60
200	do.........b3	135½	100	Quicksilv. Min...	81
200	do.........b10	135½	200	do.........b3	81⅝
400	do..............	135	100	do..............	81¼
900	Mariposa Min....	41	100	do..............	81⅜
1100	do.........s3	41			

FRIDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

The *Journal of Commerce*, of this morning, says:

"The attempt made in our leading article of this morning to arouse the sleepers in the Treasury Department to a sense of their responsibility, and to secure some action in place of the present floating idleness, appears to have some effect. Several influential gentlemen have taken the matter in hand, and we hope that something may be done. Every hour's delay is full of peril to vital interests. There is now comparative quiet, and money is easier than it is likely to be at any time preceding the New Year. In a few weeks more the loose capital will be wanted to move the crops. By judicious action fifty millions could be borrowed for the Treasury, and paid out to Government creditors before it would be wanted again for private use. The five-twenties are now marketable abroad. Either fifty millions of these, or the remaining thirty-three millions of the loan of 1881, or a similar stock, should be thrown at once upon the market. The supineness of the proper officials in view of the public necessities, is one of the most discouraging signs of the times."

The public, through other and various channels than the *Journal*, are duly apprized that the Treasury is *not* asleep, nor the people indifferent to its wants and the value of its securities already on the market. There was never more promptness in publishing every week the condition of the Department; its sources of income from the new Currency-bearing Loans, carrying 6 ℔ cent. compound, and 7-30 ℔ cent. simple interest, the latter with the valuable convertible privilege at the end of three years of a 5-20 Gold-bearing Stock. There was never less necessity for forcing or sacrificing new Gold-bearing Stocks, either 5-20s or 1881s. These are being rapidly appreciated at home and abroad. The open market is taking due care of their credit. It is also advancing to a condition when the remainder of the 10-40 years 5 ℔ cents will come into play. All these things, we repeat, are known to the public, though not through the *Journal*. They are known to Mr. FESSENDEN, as *green* as the *Journal* and the "influential [Bank] gentlemen" for whom it assumes to speak, may take him to be. The time has passed when these gentlemen could get the "thirty-three millions of the loan of 1881" at a great bargain. The popular 7-30s have since been placed before the country, and they are daily growing in favor. To check the progress of this loan, and to dampen the open market demand, at rising prices, for the 5-20s and present 1881s, by a sudden change of programme, by the private sale of $33,000,000 of new stock at a low figure, on the pretext of the pressing necessities of the Treasury, which, if really existing, could not be removed by interposing a new Gold-bearing negotiation to the prejudice of the popular loan, might prove a capital blunder. The possible consequences will, no doubt, at least be well thought of by Mr. FESSENDEN. He is not ignorant of the fate that befell the 10-40 loan in the very midst of its rising popularity, a few months ago, by the interposition of the $75,000,000, 1881 Loan, which Mr. CHASE was reluctantly induced to submit to the tender mercies of the "influential Bankers," who advised him to the unfortunate experiment. The 10-40s were stunned for the time being; the whole sum of 1881s was not bid for; only about one-half could be awarded with a decent respect for the Public Credit, and the whole negotiation was a *fiasco*, for which Mr. CHASE was held exclusively responsible, and not his "influential" advisers, by such Opposition papers as the *Journal of Commerce*. The same parties are now ready to deal a similar blow to the new 7-30 Popular Loan, *to accomplish the object of a cheap purchase of Goldbearing Stock*. And the occasion of Mr. FESSENDEN'S return from Portland to Washington, through this City, is seized upon to renew the "influential" pressure, which failed of its object five weeks ago, when the necessities of the Treasury were really much greater than since the launching of the 7-30 ℔ cent. Loan, and when there was less buoyancy in our Gold-bearing Stocks.

The Secretary has at command for any great emergency, $33,095,800 of the long Gold-bearing Stock of 1881, now worth in the market 108½ ℔ cent., including the interest accumulated since July 1. He has before the people $124,131,200 of 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Stock; the remainder of the $200,000,000 Loan which was unfortunately checked on the 1st June. He has also before the people $185,708,150 of 7-30 ℔ cents. convertible into 5-20 years 6 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Stock in 1867. If the great emergency has actually arrived for forcing the sale of the first item by private negotiation, materially below the market price, and the offer is made to take the whole at once and pay for it, even though it should tighten the money market to the arrest of the popular sale of the two other and much larger loans, of course, the Secretary will have to act for the best, under circumstances best known to himself and his Assistant (now acting) Secretary at Washington. He will scarcely be persuaded, however, that he is *cornered* for thirty-three millions before he actually is so.

The Treasury Office in this City now holds between *thirteen and fourteen millions* in Gold and Silver. The current Customs Receipts are largely in advance of the daily demand upon the Office for Gold Interest. This accumulation would continue until the 1st November, but for an order made to-day by Secretary FESSENDEN that the Coupons due on the 1st November on the 5-20 Loan, as well as the Coupons on the 10-40 Loan due on 1st September *will be paid on presentation*, without abatement of interest. The Secretary incurs no risk in making this order. He proposes to anticipate *seventeen millions* of Gold Interest, on 1st September and 1st November, while he holds in the New-York and other Offices, and with his Bankers in London, more than this sum in Gold and Silver. We very much doubt whether this order will reduce the Gold balances at New-York and other points equal to the fresh receipts from Customs. The sum total of interest thus anticipated, together with the 1st of October interest on the 7-30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes of 1861, then due, is $19,572,707. The Customs Duties at New-York and all other points in August, September and October, last year, were $26,148,790. This season they will not be materially less. And such is the confidence of the holders of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the Government in the ability of the Treasury, from Customs alone, and the certainty that the Gold will be paid for Interest *whenever demanded*, that the order made to-day will not be as promptly availed of as the Secretary could wish.

The present Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States is $885,358,191, involving an Interest charge in Gold of $53,725,513. The Customs Revenue in Gold the past Fiscal Year was $103,218,192. It is desirable, in many points of view, that our consumption of Foreign Merchandise, during the new Fiscal Year, should not produce, even at the increased rates under the revised Tariff, as much Gold Revenue as last year. At the same time it is the policy of the Treasury Department to shape the progress of the Gold-bearing Public Debt, both as to amount and the rate of interest to this contingency. Hence the programme of Mr. FESSENDEN for the new Popular Loan at 7-30 ℔ cent. in Currency, to take its Gold-bearing shape at 6 ℔ cent. three years hence; by which time, under the blessings of a restored Union of the States, our Customs Revenue in Gold will be equal to the support of $200,000,000 Interest per annum.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in the City, on his way to Washington, and was at the Treasury Office, in Wall-street, through the forenoon.

The mails from Europe by the Boston steamer, this morning, brought forward considerable additional orders for United States 5-20 Bonds, although the chief dispatches on the subject came by telegraph from Halifax several days ago. The transactions of the day are probably over half a million of dollars, (the Stock Exchange sales being three-fifths of this sum,) at a further advance in prices. The other Gold-bearing Stocks were firm.

The price of Gold to-day was about the same as yesterday; inclined to firmness in the forenoon and weak at the close of 'Change hours. The rates in Currency for Bills on London were 278@280 ℔ cent., and in Gold 108@108½ ℔ cent.

The rates for Money at call are generally 7 ℔ cent. Loans on Government Securities are occasionally made at 6 ℔ cent. The demand from the Stock and Money Brokers is not active. Lenders who prefer to buy first-class paper at higher rates are getting from 7 to 8 ℔ cent. per annum.

The speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous shares at the Stock Exchange is again quite indifferent. Prices are rather easier than on Thursday, and the amount of actual business not equal to a fair average,

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with the same hour on Thursday. The price of Gold is 257@257¼ ℔ cent., the same as yesterday. The Railway and Miscellaneous speculative list is quite depressed at the close:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1861	108⅜	108⅝	Mich. Central	139	138
U. S. 5-20's	109⅞	110⅜	Mich. Southern	91⅛	88¾
N. Y. Central	130¼	130	Illinois Cen	131⅜	130⅞
Erie	112⅞	111¾	Pittsburgh	113	111⅞
Erie Preferred	110	110	Fort Wayne	115½	113⅝
Hudson	132⅛	130⅜	Rock Island	113⅛	112
Canton	36⅜	35	Reading	136¾	135
Treas. Cer., new	94⅞	94⅞	Quicksilver	82⅜	81¼
Toledo	132⅜	129⅞	Cum'land Coal	61	60¼
Northwest	57	55⅞	Mariposa	42¼	41
Ohio & M. Certfs	50⅞	50	N. West Pref	90⅝	89⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Commerce	107¼
Manhattan	135	American Exchange	115½
Merchants'	108	Bank of the Republic	104
Mechanics'	112	Continental	103
Union	112	Commonwealth	103
America	130	Import. & Traders'	100
North River	103	Park	140
Merchants' Exchange	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	115½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	118	Pacific R. Guarantied	55
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	91
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	132¼	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	85
Erie 2ds, '79	132½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
Erie 3ds, '83	131	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	104
Erie 4ths, '80	121	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103¼
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	102½
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Hud. R. 1sts '69	116	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	114
Hud. R. 2ds S. F. '85	130¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Hud. R. Bonds	101½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	129
Mich. C. '69 & '73	137	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	139	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	96
Chi. B. & Quincy	135	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	88
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66
N. Ind. Goshen L.	101	Atlantic & G. W.	105

We have seen a letter to-day from the Commissioner at Washington of the Internal Revenue, which decides that the tax upon capital employed in banking *includes the surplus profits* thus employed. This decision is not only conformable with the 79th section of the Internal Revenue Law, but consistent with the common sense interpretation of taxable capital employed in the business of banking.

The July earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Road were:

July, 1864	$139,626
July, 1863	105,753
Increase	$33,873

For the first two weeks in August there is an additional increase of $46,393, as compared with the traffic of the same weeks last year.

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending Aug. 19, were to the value of $1,093,337, against $1,902,226 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	812	$295,178	643	$293,993	657	$337,821
Mf. of Cot'n	307	90,105	68	23,517	64	17,462
Mf. of Silk	311	140,092	56	55,716	62	40,695
Mf. of Flax	249	68,981	109	33,380	176	58,003
Miscellan's	250	79,062	385	14,312	41	19,127
Total	1,929	$673,418	1,261	$419,919	1,000	$473,108
		419,919				673,418
Total entered		$1,093,337		Total marketed		$1,146,526

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,341,942 97, including for Customs, $261,000; payments, $1,211,237 01; balance, $21,155,153 05.

The Ninth National Bank has taken to-day, subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, $313,000, and subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, $50,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Aſsiſtant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchaſe or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the uſual commiſſion.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all acceſſible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of buſineſs without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 19—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 14,409 bbls. Flour, 43 bbls. and 23 bags Corn Meal, 18,839 bushels Wheat, 22,757 bushels Corn, 33,557 bushels Oats, 973 pkgs. Provisions, and 516 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand, at rising prices. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 48c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 46½c.@49c.; Jamaica, 43c.@44c.; and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in request at buoyant rates; Middlings, $1 78@$1 80 ℔ ℔.; sales and resales since our last, 1,140 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, especially for shipment, and prices of lower grades have advanced about 10c. ℔ bbl. Sales, since our last, amount to 25,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 50, chiefly at $10@$10 15; and for September and October delivery at $10 50@$11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 30@$10 80 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ℔ bbl..	$9 10	@$9 50
Extra State	9 85	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 30	@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	10 85	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 50	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 90	@16 00

Southern Flour is scarce and quiet; sales since our last 950 bbls., at $10 60@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 70@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand and buoyant to-day; sales 650 bbls. extra at $9 90@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $9@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered and has been quoted 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel higher; but the demand has been limited, as export buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales have been made since our last of 104,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 45@$2 50; Red Western at $2 35@$2 44; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 35@$2 38; the latter rate for part of a boat load to fill up; Milwaukee Club at $2 18@$2 35; Chicago Spring at $2 10@$2 34 ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate request at steady prices; sales since our last, 58,000 bushels at $1 54@$1 55, chiefly $1 54@$1 54½, for mixed Western; and $1 52@$1 52½ for unsound ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 80@$1 90 ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@97c.; Western at 97c.@98c., chiefly 97½c., and State at 95c.@97c., cash, ℔ bushel. The movement in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 16, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: *Flour*—There has been a fair demand during the past week, but the transactions have necessarily been limited owing to the light receipts. There has been very little variation in prices. The millers in this State are beginning to grind the new white Winter wheat, which is of superior quality; this style of flour this season will be very handsome. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 270,501 barrels, as follows: To Buffalo, 95,407 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 35,512 bbls.; to Canada, 58,563 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers, 52,595 bbls.; by D. & M. Railroad, 24,197 bbls.; other ports, 4 227 bbls. Receipts for week 1,749 bbls., against 1,898 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 90 ℔ bbl. *Wheat*—There has been a great deal of sameness to the market during the past week. This is naturally the case at this season, before the new crops begin to arrive. The receipts have been growing smaller, and the business has been light. The demand for shipment to American ports has been moderate, as shown by the clearances for the past seven days, which are 30,975 bushels to Buffalo and Ogdensburgh, and 116,190 bushels to Canada. The weather has been favorable for harvest operations. None of the new Spring Wheat has come to market yet, but the quality is reported to be excellent, notwithstanding the small yield. The stock in store is estimated at about 400,000 bushels. Receipts for week 105,600 bushels, against 62,806 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 6,832,565 bushels. The shipments for week sum up 147,175 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 6,913,370 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 4,360,437 bushels; to Oswego, 416,227 bushels; to Canada, 1,896,783 bushels; to other ports, 249,923 bushels. The unfavorable foreign market advices had a depressing influence, to-day, and No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat in store (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as "Amber Milwaukee" and "Amber Iowa,") sold on 'Change at $2 01, closing with but few buyers. No. 2 do. at $1 85@$1 88. Oats selling at 65c. in store for new, and 69c. for old. Receipts for week 13,504 bushels. Corn $1 22 in store. Receipts for week 4,866 bushels. Lake Freights steady at 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo—nominal at 14c. to Oswego.

HAY—North River is in fair demand at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 45@$1 70 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in request, and steady at 20c.@32c. for poor to prime, and 33c.@35c. for choice to fancy ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Have been very moderately inquired for at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Has been in pretty fair demand and generally quoted steady.

METALS—Have been held, in most instances, above the views of buyers; transactions have consequently been restricted.

MOLASSES—Is in good demand at buoyant prices.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ℔ gallon. Tar at $17 50@$19 ℔ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in limited request at previous quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 70@$1 74; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Petroleum at 53c.@54c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@88c. free, and 86c.@87c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy, to-day, and prices have favored buyers. The demand has not been very brisk. Sales since our last, 5,600 bbls., at $39 50@$40 25 for New Mess, and for September delivery, $43; $38@$39 50 for New City, ice cured; $37@$37 50 for Old Mess; $38 for Prime Mess; $37@$37 50 for Thin Mess, and $35@$35 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 17c.@18c. for Hams; 11c.@20c. for bagged do.; and 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔.; sales of 370 pkgs. Bacon is unaltered. Lard is in more demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 3500 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@23c., and for September, at 23¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef has been in moderate request, at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$22 for Plain Mess, $13@$16 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is rather quiet at 45c.@51c. for poor to prime, and 52c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@47c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in moderate request, at 18c.@20c. ℔ ℔.

The following will show the receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated, for the week ending Aug. 13:

Aug. 13.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	11,083	264,138	381,396	315,608	2,120	28,910
Milwaukee	2,008	128,370	5,149	10,741	436	1,292
Toledo	10,755	171,327	10,955	11,462	—	—
Detroit	3,313	6,429	—	288	—	—
Cleveland	—	51,200	8,950	18,606	1,500	—
Totals	27,109	621,474	406,445	356,699	4,056	30,202
Previous week	36,575	808,238	644,463	78,199	1,364	547

RICE—Has been in moderate demand and held firmly at $14@$15 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The high prices asked by holders check transactions. 7,000 bushels Turk's Island to arrive, were sold at $1 ℔ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been scarce and quiet; prices very firm.

SPICES—Have attracted rather more attention at uniform prices. Sales include 850 bags Pepper at 44½c.@46c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk demand and quite buoyant; sales since our last 5,650 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, at 20½c.@24½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in fair request at 23½c.@29½c., ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 260,000 ℔s., at 19c.@19½c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in lively request and quoted rather firmer.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,650 bbls., at $1 80@$1 82¼, chiefly at $1 81@$1 82 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and depressed. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,800 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d.; 4,800 bushels Peas, at 7d. For Bristol, 1,200 bushels Corn, at 7d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 75 tons Oil at 40s. For Bristol Channel, an Italian brig, with 15,000 bushels Wheat at about 5s. For an Irish port direct, a Prussian brig, with 16,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. 6d. For Antwerp—500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; 30 tierces Honey at 3c. For Bremen—100 sacks Ashes at 20s.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d., and 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston
Kedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Saxonia*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS, WHICH CAN BE established in any city or large town west, south or east; it is protected by letters patent; has been in successful operation in New-York for three years, where it can be seen, and any amount of reference obtained in its favor; it requires but little capital to carry it on; is attended with none of those outside expenses and perplexities of ordinary business; it is strictly cash and connected with the more wealthy class of people. Any person looking for business upon which to locate, in any city but New-York, cannot find anything which, for the capital invested, begins to compare with it. Address, with real signature, E. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—Mr. Titelle, proprietor of the above house, being obliged to leave the City, offers for sale his well-patronized establishment. The house has been newly painted and papered through and the furniture is nearly new. Any party wishing to enter in the hotel business, will find this a good opportunity. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. TITELLE, European Hotel and Restaurant, No. 2 Clinton-place, corner of Broadway and 8th-st.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., OF A first-class grocery-store, doing a heavy and paying business, located in a first-class neighborhood; a rare chance for any person wishing to go into business. Address Box No. 234 Brooklyn Post-office.

GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE FOR SALE—In a large town near New-York, a large established cash business, with lease of store; moderate capital needed. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT RIGHT FOR MAXFIELD'S "Fruit Gatherer." It accomplishes two men's work gathering fruit. 10,000 can be sold immediately. Apply at once to

SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INVESTMENT WORthy of the attention of the most careful. Apply to or address, at once, E. MOULTON, *American Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE LOW, RESTAURANT AND Fruit Store on Broadway; small capital required; reasons given for selling. Address No. 1,179 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR COAL.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING-LAMP

cooks a meal of three articles at one time, at a cost of less than

TWO CENTS.

FISH'S PATENT NURSERY-LAMP,

commended by leading physicians as the best ever invented.

FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE GLUE-POT,

with which glue may be kept hot all day at a cost of FIVE CENTS.

FISH'S HEATING AND SHADE-SUPPORTING UNION ATTACHMENTS,

arranged to attach to a common kerosene lamp or gas-burner, for heating water and other fluids, and supporting a shade.

All of the above-named articles are manufactured and for sale by

THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
One door north of Maiden-lane.

Call and examine or send for a pamphlet. Address
WM. D. RUSSELL, President.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SETTEES.—THIRTY-FIVE SETTEES IN GOOD order, suitable for a lecture or Sunday-school room. For sale by F. A. FISHER, No. 31½ Water-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., between Grand and Broome sts.—This Church having been closed for cleaning and repairs, will be opened for divine worship on SABBATH the 21st. Preaching in the MORNING by the Presiding Elder, Rev. [illegible], and in the EVENING by the Rev. JOHN COCHRAN. The Sabbath School will hold its regular sessions at 9 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, as heretofore.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. S. A. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH — BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURRY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christ Our Wisdom*; at 3 P. M.—*Sure Indications of the Near Approach of Christ's Personal Reign on the Earth.* All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Importance of Singleness of Purpose in the Gospel Minister*; and at 7½ P. M., on *The Life of the Apostle Paul.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

IF THE LORD WILL, "THE LORD'S DEATH" will be shown once again, "till He come," at the University Buildings, Washington-square, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; and there will be a testimony for the good news of the grace of God, and the things which concern Our Lord Jesus Christ, at 3½ and 7½ P. M.

MACDOUGAL-STREET CHURCH—POSTPONEMENT.—The services in commemoration of Rev. DUNCAN DUNBAR, which were to be held on Sunday afternoon, 21st inst., are postponed. Due notice of the services will be given.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEMTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. All seats free. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Pastor. This Church is open all Summer. All are welcome, rich and poor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE services will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on SUNDAY, at 5 P. M. The Rev. Mr. D. B. ABBOTT will preach.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between avenues B and C, SUNDAY, the 21st. Services commence 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH M. McNULTY WILL preach, (D. V.,) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell's,) between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Aug. 21, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach at 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. services—the latter for deaf mutes—and Rev. J. W. BUCKMASTER at 7½ P. M.

REV. A. P. MASON, D. D., OF MASSACHUsetts, will preach on SUNDAY, A. M., in the Sixth Baptist Church, 6th-st., between avs. B and C. Rev. A. FRANCKE MASON, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Rev. A. M. RICHARDSON, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach in the above place next SABBATH. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY IN LEFferts Park, Tompkins and Gates avs.; love feast at 10 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. DeKalb-av. cars from Fulton-ferry run near the park.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a well-recommended, willing and obliging woman, as down-stairs servant, or as laundress; no objection to do general work; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GIRL, A Protestant; is a good plain cook and a good baker; no objections to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union Court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SALESWOMAN of five years' experience as such; good references. Call on or address No. 65 West 30th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, to engage by the day or week; country preferred. Call at No. 251 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant married man who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; can come well recommended. Address W. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches and can come well recommended. Call at Cogswell's stable, corner Lexington-av. and 33d-st., or at Brewster's carriage store, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, for one week.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion, (in New-England preferred,) as coachman, &c.; can take charge of garden and cow, if required; never used tobacco nor strong drink; ten years' good references can be given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

IRON.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION in the iron business, which he understands thoroughly in all its branches. Address IRON, Station E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN PIANO-FORTE-maker; one who has a general knowledge of the business preferred. Apply at No. 208 Sullivan-st.

TAYLOR & DUPUY.

WANTED—A LAD OF THIRTEEN TO SIXTEEN years; must reside in the City and write a good business hand. Address Box No. 1,918 Post-office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—BY AN IMporting house. Answer, giving references and salary, to Box No. 3,893 Post-office.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR ONE or two families, in a private house in the central upper part of the City, and where the comforts of a home may be found; the apartments may be furnished, or only partially so; unexceptionable references will be required and given. Address HOME, No. 411 Broadway.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED UP TOWN—an unfurnished second floor, for a lady and her two daughters, both school girls, the youngest 13 years old; a pious family preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., C. A. M., Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and two children. Good accommodations required, for which a fair price will be paid; situation below 14th-st. preferred. Address, with full particulars, for one week, C. B. ANDREWS, Box 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR A GENtleman and wife, four children and servant. A private family without other boarders preferred. The location and accommodations must be in every way desirable. References unexceptionable. Address C. B. ADAMS, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A ROOM, without board, in the upper part of the City. Best of references given. Address Box No. 18 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

TOBACCO AND PIPES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Subscriptions in money or contributions or gifts of tobacco and pipes will be received for the army by E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st., or J. T. VAN VLECK, banker, office of Messrs. Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co., No. 8 Broad-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well-finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 330 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, [illegible] Island, N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—East Lynne.

WALLACK'S—Rory O'Moore—Siamese Twins.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—Rough Diamond.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$3 00|Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year....5 00|Ten copies 1 year..22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00|Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00|Ten copies 1 year.....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.........25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The military situation on the James River has undergone no material change since the recent successful movement on the north bank. The Second Corps on Tuesday charged the enemy in their front, and with better success than attended the attack made on the Sunday previous, inflicted heavy loss upon the rebels in killed, wounded and prisoners, drove them from their works, and succeeded in holding the position thus gained. Thursday morning was signalized by more vigorous firing from the rebel lines, along their whole extent, than has been witnessed since the explosion of the mine. But nothing came of it, and no damage of any amount was suffered on our side. Later advices indicate that our forces occupy an improved position. A strong reconnoissance, sent out by Gen. Hancock, had been pushed beyond Fair Oaks.

From Mobile we have news via New Orleans and Cairo to August 12, and through rebel sources via Richmond to August 18. Admiral Farragut had demanded the surrender of the fort, which had been refused, the rebel commander asserting that he had a large garrison, and provisions for six months. Farragut was to attack on the morning of the 11th, and Gen. Granger's forces in its rear had cut off all communication with the main land and the city. The Admiral was confident of reducing it.

A dispatch from Halifax states that the Captain of the pirate *Tallahassee*, who ran his craft into Halifax to avoid an encounter with the Union gunboats that were on his track, was yesterday forbidden by Admiral Hope to finish coaling in that port. As he had already taken on board three hundred tons, and only required two hundred more, the Confederate Captain was probably not greatly inconvenienced by the tardy order. The dispatch stated further that the *Tallahassee* would run out during the night; and if there is any truth in the previous reports of the presence of Union gunboats in the vicinity of Halifax, she will stand a good chance of meeting the fate of the *Alabama*. A dispatch from St. Johns, dated the 18th, says that a suspicious looking steamer was lying off Cape Race on Saturday and the three days following.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Indian war on the Plains is still waged with unabated ferocity on the part of the savages, amongst whom there is said to exist a compact for the extermination of white settlers. The trains and mail coaches on the overland route have stopped, and communication with the States is almost entirely suspended. The fact that the telegraph wires are unmolested leads to the belief that no white men are engaged with the Indians in their work of devastation. Several ranches near the Blue River have been burned, the inhabitants massacred and the stock run off. Measures are in progress to raise a sufficient number of men to punish the savages and afford protection to the whites.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 5th inst. contains correspondence between W. Irving Hodgson, special agent of the Confederate Government, and Capt. Odlin, Gen. Brayman's Adjutant-General. Hodgson was sent by Allen, the rebel Governor of Louisiana, for the purpose of obtaining a correct statement of the situation, wants, grievances, sufferings, number of deaths and circumstances attending some parties known as jayhawkers and other families banished by the rebel military authorities—requesting permission and protection to visit the Federal lines in order to accomplish the objects of the mission. Capt. Odlin was ordered by Gen. Brayman to refuse the request of Hodgson, assuring him the parties he professed an interest in had been provided for by the Federal authorities.

John Mullaly, editor and proprietor of the *Metropolitan Record and New-York Vindicator*, was arrested, yesterday, and held to bail by Commissioner Osborn, for inciting resistance to the draft, and for counseling and advising "one *Seymour*" to put a stop to the operations of the Enrollment Act.

Twenty seamen from the ship *E. C. Scranton*, were also brought before the Commissioner, yesterday, charged with creating a mutiny on that ship on the 12th of August, while on a voyage from Liverpool to this port. They were committed for examination.

On the 1st inst., a force of 1,500 rebels attacked the troops guarding the plantations at Goodrich's Landing. The Federal soldiers held their ground until assistance sent from the fort arrived, when they charged, and drove the rebels from the field with the loss of several killed. None were killed of the Federals, and but few wounded.

Gen. Curtis left for Omaha on the 13th to perfect arrangements for prosecuting the war against the Indians in Nebraska. Sixteen men were killed by the Indians on the Little Blue River on the 10th.

The *Tallahassee* is now said to be none other than the steamer *Atalanta*, a vessel which came out from the Clyde some three months ago, and ran into Wilmington.

Gen. Brayman has confiscated the Catholic Cathedral at Natchez, and banished the Bishop to Louisiana. This act causes intense excitement among the old settlers.

At the late commencement of Madison University, the degree of "LL. D" was conferred upon George William Curtis, Esq., of this City.

Hon. W. B. Cobb, member of the rebel Congress from Alabama, left St. Joseph for Omaha on the 13th.

Union guerrillas, in large numbers, are reporting daily at Duquoin. They will do their best to repel any invasion. Passengers just from the vicinity report only two hundred and fifty rebels going west from Ohio, while others from Kentucky, who saw them crossing, estimate their numbers at sixteen hundred. Perhaps seven or eight hundred is nearest correct.

It is understood that Gen. Paine has his eye upon Johnson's force, and will soon take steps to head them off.

The demand made by some of the Gas Companies for double rates from the City, for lighting the gas lamps, promises to meet with resistance from the proper authorities. It is not at all improbable, that a contract will be made with some of the companies recently chartered.

The demand for United States Gold-bearing stocks was again very active yesterday and at full rates. The Railway speculation was weak at the close of the day. Gold about the same as on Thursday. Money easy at 7 ₱ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury was at the Treasury-office in Wall-street through the forenoon.

Flour was active yesterday, at a further advance of about 10c. per barrel. Wheat was quoted dearer, but was rather quiet. Corn, Oats, and Pork were heavy, and drooping. Sugars, Teas, Whisky, Cotton, Lard, Tallow, and Petroleum, were more sought after at rising prices. Freights were quiet and depressed.

Prolongation of the War—Abuse of President Lincoln.

Montaigne has a very pleasant chapter upon the silly propensity of human nature to discharge its passions upon false objects, where the true are wanting. But he missed a capital illustration by not living in our day, and taking note of the tantrums of the Copperheads against President Lincoln. Just now they are peculiarly ridiculous.

Loyal men and Copperheads—we are all out of sorts. That is true enough. The war drags. It don't come to the speedy end we fancied. The rebels burrow deep and fight hard. There is no telling yet how long they will keep it up. It is true that within a month we have got them within a tighter place than ever, both in Richmond and Atlanta—that we have disabled or captured thirty thousand of them, with a loss on our side of not more than half that number—that we have made our way through the strongest defences of Mobile, their most important commercial city—that we have nowhere met with a reverse of any account—that the success of the new draft, which will nearly double the strength of our armies, has been insured—that the new loan, concerning which there was much apprehension, is steadily gaining in public favor—that a new and large demand for our National securities has sprung up abroad—that the crops about which there was alarm, have turned out well—that industry is everywhere active—that there has never been a time in which there was less privation and less indebtedness in the North than now. But yet it must be owned that the war hangs on in a grievous way. It wears upon everybody. We all long to be rid of it.

But there is no reason why the Copperheads should work themselves up into this new fit of fury against President Lincoln. President Lincoln is not the war, nor the cause of the war. Had he died the day after his inauguration, the war would have been on us still; and it will continue though he die to-morrow. The war is a necessity. It is an inevitable evil. It comes from civil causes which are as much beyond Mr. Lincoln's control as the storms of heaven. There is flagrant rebellion in the land. There is burning loyalty in the land. It is impossible for these two elements to exist together in peace. Fire and water could sooner mingle. The war springs from this antagonism, and there can be no end to it until one overcomes the other. Sensible men recognize this necessity, and accept it. It tries them at times sorely, but for all that, they bear up, if not complacently, at least patiently, until the end shall come. If the Copperheads have not the sense and grit to do this, they should demonstrate, not against Mr. Lincoln, the mere appendage, but against the war itself. If they must flare up, let them vent themselves upon the original necessity. Let them take a lesson of the old Thracians, who used to let off arrows at the sky when it thundered.

But if the spite must have a forward direction, why this extreme pitch just now? What has President Lincoln done or failed to do within the last three months, that justifies this sudden access of bile? If the two great campaigns have not yet realized all that was expected of them, how is he responsible for it? It cannot be said that he dictated either their direction or method, or that he has in any wise interfered with them to their injury. Nor can it be pretended that the two men in charge of them—Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Major-Gen. Sherman—are not the proper men for the responsibility. The Copperheads themselves, with all their presumption, have not yet, in a single instance that we know of, ventured to intimate that either of these leaders should be displaced. Nor can it be held out that the President has failed to furnish the armies with all the supplies and material required, or that he has not taken timely and effective measures to keep them abundantly strong in men. The complaint rather is that the last draft is so large and rigid. So far as relates to the prosecution of the war, President Lincoln's official conduct, within the period named, can neither be condemned nor carped at. Let it be conceded that he made many mistakes in the early period of the conflict. He certainly did make a very serious one in keeping McClellan at the head of the Army of the Potomac for months after it became as plain as a pike-staff that this General had no aggressive capacity whatever. But however President Lincoln may formerly have erred touching the management of the war, malice itself cannot specify a single particular of any account, either in action or abstinence on his part during this Summer, that was unfavorable to the progress of our arms. The specification has not been made simply because it would be a lie on its face. Yet the Copperheads are lashing themselves into a rage against him as never before because the Summer has not brought the war to an end. Their abuse of him, during these dog-days especially, has a reeking rankness utterly beyond anything ever before witnessed.

What stimulates this is, of course, plain enough. The Presidential election is coming. The Copperheads are not such fools as not to know that the people, with all their disappointment at the prolongation of the war, yet see no way to escape from the war. They dare not present as an issue at the election the only practicable peace expedient—surrender to the rebels. The people cannot be wrought up to the madness of escaping the storm by scuttling the ship. Therefore the Copperheads avoid, as much as they well can, all talk against the war *per se*, and devote themselves to the vituperation of President Lincoln. They feel that their only chance is in converting the popular heaviness of heart into a personal spite. They make their calculations upon the meanest qualities of the human heart—those that in ancient times so often made remorseless sacrifice of public servants when good fortune lingered. We believe that this Northern people are above all such folly. We cannot suppose that they lack the constancy which their rebel enemies have displayed in sustaining Jeff. Davis in ill fortune as well as in good fortune. To think this, would be to attribute to them an essential inferiority—such an inferiority as would go far to justify the assumption of these Southern men that they are our natural masters. There is no such test of the stuff of which men are made as adversity. We have had much less of it under President Lincoln than the rebels have had under their so-called President Davis. If we could judge the one less justly and generously than they judge the other, if we could immolate when they uphold, this war would be a needless thing—at best but a futile agony. Nothing could save such weakness.

The Winter Davis Manifesto.

We find in Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times* a reply to our comments upon the Wade and Davis manifesto. From intrinsic evidence, we presume we shall not err in assuming that it is from the pen of Mr. Davis himself. In this belief, and not from anything else entitling it to special notice, we transfer it to our columns.

Its leading characteristic is the arrogance of its assumptions, and this, *per se*, is well-nigh conclusive as to its authorship. It starts with the assumption that "the editor of the Times is understood to represent the *personal* interests of Mr. Lincoln, the candidate." We do not believe any such thing is "understood;" it is simply assumed by Mr. Davis. The editor of the Times has no connection and no concern with the "personal interests" of Mr. Lincoln. He owes Mr. Lincoln personally precisely what Mr. Lincoln owes him—just nothing at all. His only concern is with the cause which Mr. Lincoln represents—the same cause which Mr. Davis professes to serve, and which he now seeks to ruin by defeating its candidate.

Mr. Davis assumes to find in our comments on his manifesto the making of an issue between the President and Congress—"the will of one man and the will of the people." He invents what he professes to discover. We recognize no such issue. Congress has issued no manifesto against the President;—only two members of Congress have signed such a document. Congress passed a bill which the President did not sign. Each acted in the strict exercise of a constitutional right. Congress had a perfect right to pass the bill, and Mr. Lincoln has never denied or questioned it. He had a perfect right to withhold his signature, and Congress has never disputed or doubted it. Only Messrs. Wade and Davis, one a Senator and the other a Representative in Congress, have fulminated their denunciations against him for venturing to exercise a just prerogative of his office. *They* are not Congress, nor have we the slightest reason to believe, that in this act of arrogance and infidelity to the Union cause, they represent any portion of Congress except themselves and the Copperheads. Even those who voted with them for the bill are sustaining Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of the Union party.

Mr. Davis recapitulates a great many things which the Editor of the Times "ought to know." They relate to alleged short-comings and misdoings on the part of President Lincoln. Part of them are copied from the stereotyped calumnies of the Opposition Press, and part embody the complaints of malcontents in the ranks of the Union party. We have no thought or purpose of answering them. Some of them are undoubtedly founded in justice. Mr. Lincoln has unquestionably made mistakes. He has not crushed the rebellion and ended the war. He has not done a good many things which, in common with Mr. Davis, we think he ought to have done, and he has done some things, under the pressure of Mr. Davis and his friends, which we think he ought not to have done. Possibly some other man in his place might have done better. But it is very idle to waste time and temper on a discussion of that point. As it happens, no other man *was* in his place. The people put *him* there,—and not Mr. Davis, and they must make the best they can of the results of their own action. Even if everything Mr. Davis says of Mr. Lincoln were true, (which we by no means concede,) it would not justify Mr. Davis in denouncing him, or in trying to defeat his election.

And now, in return for his kindness, let us mention a few things which Mr. Davis "ought to know." The issue in the pending canvas is to be between a Union candidate and a Copperhead,—between the representative of a party which seeks to prosecute the war until the rebellion is crushed and the Union restored, and the representative of a party which seeks to end the war either by dividing the Union or by such compromises and concessions as would destroy its value. All minor issues are merged in that. Mr. Davis professes to belong to the Union party, to believe in its principles, to support its policy, and to desire its triumph. He "ought to know" that when he stabs the candidate of that party, he stabs the cause. He ought to know that when he seeks his defeat he seeks the triumph of his opponent and of the cause which he represents; that in defeating Mr. Lincoln he puts the power and patronage of the Government, the control of its armies and navy, the shaping of its policy, the direction of its affairs, in the hands of men pledged by their antecedents, their sympathies, and their interests, to end the war by conciliating those who are in arms against the Government. He "ought to know" that, in such a case, conciliation means *surrender*—that it can mean nothing else, and that in aiding that party to accomplish that end, he is turning his back upon all his principles and all his professions, and making himself, responsibly and conspicuously, a potent ally of the rebel cause.

Perhaps he has taken that position from choice—possibly, he may have drifted into it by following his resentments instead of his judgment. In either case, the sooner he gets out of it the better for his country and his reputation.

The Operations in Mobile Bay.

There is much in the Southern accounts of Admiral Farragut's operations, to sustain the view that the rebels placed great reliance on the ability of the forts at the entrance of the bay; that the surrender of Fort Gaines was a most unlooked-for event; that garrisons of sufficient strength were left both in that fort and in Fort Powell, to make a stubborn resistance to any attacking force; and that Fort Morgan will now be defended with all the energy possible. The surrender of Fort Gaines is attributed by the Richmond press to treachery or cowardice on the part of the commanding officer, Anderson.

It is apparent from the tone in which the latest news through rebel channels (which we publish to-day) is reported, that there is little hope entertained of Fort Morgan's ability to hold out for any great length of time. On the 12th, it appears, regular siege was laid to it by our land forces, under Gen. Gordon Granger, Admiral Farragut at the same time, bringing an enfilading fire to bear on it by a portion of his fleet, while two monitors and five gunboats were spared for operations at a point where Dog River enters the bay.

On Monday, the 15th, the monitors and gunboats got across Dog River Bar, and before hauling off at night, had silenced the rebel batteries on the shore. Fort Morgan at the same time was under a heavy fire, and it is more than probable the next report will contain the news of its capture.

Gen. Gordon Granger, who commands the land forces coöperating with Farragut, is the same gallant and efficient officer who brought up the reserve corps so promptly at Chickamauga, and helped Gen. Thomas to save the army from utter rout. He is a graduate of West Point, has seen many years hard service, is a rough but brilliant fighter, and deservedly stands high among his fellow officers, and is much admired by his soldiers.

The Testimony of Jeff. Davis.

The mission of Col. Jacques proved of extreme service, not simply because it established that Jeff. Davis will listen to no proposals of peace that do not embrace disunion. That, undoubtedly, was the most important point. It was only what had been publicly said a thousand times before by the rebel leaders, and by Jeff. Davis himself; yet, in view of the efforts now being made by the Peace party of the North to delude our people into a belief that peace is now practicable without disunion, this fresh and deliberate declaration by the man who, of all others, has the best knowledge and the most power in the premises, was peculiarly timely and valuable. His parting declaration, solemn and emphatic—"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence; *it will be useless to approach me with any other*"—made rubbish, on the instant, of all the electioneering peace mockeries.

But there are two other avowals of the rebel chief, given in the course of that interview, which should be well noted.

The first is his averment that "Slavery is not, and never was an essential element in the contest." Jeff. Davis did not hesitate to declare without qualification what the Union men of the North have always said, that the Anti-Slavery agitation was not the cause but only the occasion of the secession; that, to use his own words, "it only fired the musket which was already capped and loaded." If Slavery is not an essential element in the contest, all the tirades of the Copperheads against the President for having prolonged the war by his Emancipation Proclamation, are without the shadow of a reason. According to Jeff. Davis himself, the policy of President Lincoln against Slavery has had no material influence upon the rebel spirit, one way or the other. Had it been of an entirely opposite character, had President Lincoln treated Slavery with all the tenderness of any Democratic lover of the institution, it would not have caused one gun the less to be fired by this rebellion. This has long been obvious enough to all observing men. The rebels fought with just as much hate and fury during the first eighteen months of the war, before the issue of the Proclamation, as they have ever fought since. In fact, they have never exhibited such an absolutely fiendish malignity as toward our wounded and dead at Bull Run, which was at a period when no military interference with Slavery was permitted, either directly or indirectly, and when no black fugitive was allowed near our camps. Never has the emancipation policy of President Lincoln been denounced by the rebels as an obstacle to reunion, or been seriously treated as a grievance. It has been taken as a natural result of the state of war. The rebel journals would be searched in vain for any such fulminations against it as have constantly abounded in the Copperhead presses of the North. They have mentioned it only as an incident of the war—never as a provocation to it. To every fair mind this was indicative enough of the real truth; but it is a good thing to have it directly confirmed by the rebel chief himself that no different policy toward Slavery could have prevented the war, or mitigated it, or can now shorten it. All the pretences of the Copperheads that it is necessary, for the interests of peace, to have a President of more conciliating disposition toward Slavery than Mr. Lincoln, are thus scattered to the winds.

Again, Jeff. Davis confirms what the Union men have always asserted—that even the recognition of the "Confederacy" would not bring peace. To Col. Jacques' question: "Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war?" he replies: "Undoubtedly—with this generation. You have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, *but we cannot.*" Now it is impossible to conceive that Jeff. Davis deliberately misrepresented himself and his people in this emphatic declaration. He wants the Northern people to make recognition of his Confederacy, and yet freely avows that this will secure no peace of any duration. It is an admission bearing squarely against his own desires. It could have come only from an irrepressible conviction of its truth. Jeff Davis knows the South too well to believe that it is possible for it, at least in this generation, to live as an independent power in peace with the North. He acknowledges that he looks for no such result.

Our peace men may turn a deaf ear to such affirmations by the Union party of the North; but how in reason can they discard such testimony from the very headquarters of the Confederacy? They will stultify themselves by assuming to have a better knowledge of the Southern disposition than the Southern ruler. If they will not hear us, they ought at least to accept this express testimony of Jeff. Davis, given directly against his own advantage. What they profess to value above all things else is peace. But if the independence of the Confederacy will not bring peace, why dream of it? Would it not be madness to buy a so-called peace of Jeff. Davis, at the price of the Union, in the face of such an open confession by him that it would prove nothing more than a transient truce? If war is to be our lot until one or the other section is made powerless, is it not better that it should be for the republic of our fathers, which is our birthright, than for the mess of pottage, for which it had been bartered away?

Now the three facts thus distinctly declared by Jeff. Davis, impressed as they should be upon the Northern mind, its perplexities and misgivings would be cleared away wonderfully. We mean the Southern determination to accept no peace short of Southern independence—the disposition of the present Southern generation to keep no peace even on that basis—and the fact that the war *in no material degree* turns on Slavery, one way or the other. These points accepted, all party clap-trap loses its power to mislead. The prosecution of the war by the Government until the rebellion is thoroughly conquered, at once reveals itself as an inexorable necessity.

Our Habits of Waste.

The evening journals of the City are well employed in laying bare the extortions daily practiced upon housekeepers. The strictures, it is true, will fall ineffectual upon the ears of the extortioners. But the housekeeper will listen and will listen most attentively. And this is probably, after all, what is most needed, if we are to reach the prime source of the evil. The farmer and the middleman may be lectured till doomsday. We may appeal to the dairyman, who asks forty-five and fifty cents a pound for his butter by wholesale, that there is nothing to warrant his demanding such a price. He may be told that he pays barely 25 per cent. more for his labor than he paid two years ago, when he was content with twenty cents a pound for his butter. He may be reminded that he grows his own wool and wears it in flannels and in clothes; that sugar, tea and coffee are almost the only necessaries of household consumption he is taxed for at the Customs; and that the price of exchange only affects him as compared with others in an infinitesimal degree. What is all this to him? He finds a market for his stuff, and he sells it naturally enough at the highest it will bring. He finds a combination of minor tradesmen ready to gouge the consuming public in his interest. And if he has to share his profits on a liberal scale with these tradesmen, still he finds the prices are kept up in the public market, and the plunder is ample enough to bear division.

Appealing to a sense of fairness in cases like this, is to adjure an imaginary virtue. Appealing to sentiments of patriotism, is simply to unbridle fancy. Invoking the producer's conscience to sustain the national credit, is quite as practical as to invite a general return to the patriarchal form of government. The question of petty exchanges, or small trade, or marketing, or whatever we call it, comes down to this: *How much can be got out of the consumer without leaving a glut in the market?*

On this point the consumer ought to have twice as much to say as he has. The bulk of our people treat an indifferently honest greengrocer as they would treat a respectable merchant. That is, they suppose he has something approaching to a conscience; charges according to some established scale of profits; speaks within sight of the truth; uses no unjust balance; and, in short, is fit to be trusted with making his own terms, and doing his weighing and measuring without inspection.

The well-to-do portion of the community have much to answer for in encouraging this vicious system. They don't feel the pinch of a limited income. They know practicaly nothing about making accounts square on Saturday with a twenty-dollar or thirty-dollar weekly income. Their marketing (there are many exceptions) is done on the principle that so much grub is wanted, and that it will go "down in the book" as usual. What is this but offering a premium upon extortion, and actually crowding out of the market thousands and thousands who can afford to go to housekeeping on no such confiding and haphazard system. A rigid scrutiny of every attempted increase in the price of eggs, butter, milk, meats and bread—a scrutiny which should be systematic and uniform, followed by the resolution to curtail the amount of the purchase in proportion to the rise in price, would make producers, middlemen and petty traders *think*, at least, before renewing the gouging operation too frequently.

But the poor and the moderately well-to-do have *their* share of blame to bear as well as their better-off neighbors. We are all getting to think too little of a five-cent, ten-cent, twenty-five-cent and fifty-cent currency note. There are scores of minor articles for which we heedlessly pay a five-cent bill where we used to pay a penny. Yet no one pretends that any single article of consumption has increased five hundred per cent in value, either by depreciation of paper money, by taxation, by the rate of exchange, or from any other cause since the war broke out. It has simply become a habit—a habit having its beginning in the inordinate greed of a class of petty tradesmen. To that greed every thoughtless buyer necessarily panders. He does not wait to question the dealer. Nickel pennies are scarce (or rather these rascally dealers have them packed away in old barrels in their cellars) and the purchaser has his five-cent bill convenient. So he parts with it for an article worth probably two cents, rather than be bothered with the labor of asserting his rights. This goes on for a few weeks, until the consumer—the thoughtless consumer at least—really comes to believe that he has no right at all in the premises, and the trader has the game all in his own hands.

Underlying all these evils and their practical workings, however, there is the grand want of the time—a thorough, complete, productive system of taxation, which shall bring us back again toward a sounder financial basis—a taxation of which the Government shall have its due proportion, instead of leaving full three-fifths of it, as is now the case, in the hands of rascally traders, who make a depreciated currency the excuse for their extortions upon a long-suffering community.

The Last Act in the Tragedy of the Polish Rebellion.—The Czar of Russia, having crushed out the Polish rebellion and the Revolutionary Government about a year ago, is now engaged in the work of hanging the leaders of the revolt. It will be remembered that while that great rebellion was in actual progress, it maintained profound secrecy as to who were its leaders, and as to its means and agencies of operation. The "Revolutionary Committee," or "National Government," was a secret affair; secret as to its members and as to its plans, while its edicts were issued in secret and executed secretly by mysterious agents. It issued orders for the assassination of obnoxious persons, and vast numbers were suddenly and unexpectedly slain by they knew not whom. Some of its active military chiefs were of course known; but both in field and cabinet, it tried to wrap itself in mystery. It assumed for a time very formidable proportions, and had it got the assistance that was promised from England and France, it might have achieved success. But the immense armies of Russia, when fairly set in motion, soon broke it down, and reduced it to a mere guerrilla war, which also in turn was crushed out; and all the notice we now find of the late Polish "Revolution" is such as is conveyed in the following telegram from Warsaw, under date of the 5th inst.:

> "M. Traugott, the head of the Polish National Government, together with Krajewski, Pocyski, Zulinski and Jesioranski, the chiefs of the different departments, were hanged this morning on the glacis of the citadel. The sentences of death passed upon eleven officials of the National Government have been commuted in some cases to hard labor, and in the others to imprisonment in a Siberian fortress."

And so closes the latest bloody tragedy of Polish Revolution.

Highly Amusing.—The *Express* copies from the Troy *Times* the following account of "the dinner," which it says, was "given by Hon. H. J. Raymond to the Republican State Central Committee, at Saratoga, a few days since:"

> "The gathering was composed of ten persons, to all of whom Mr. H. J. R. tendered a complimentary dinner. The invitation was accepted, and after the affair was over, the following dialogue took place between the Hon. and the landlord—so we are informed by a person who was present:
>
> Raymond—Landlord, what is the amount of your bill?
>
> Landlord—Five hundred dollars, Sir.
>
> Raymond (somewhat astonished)—What, f-i-v-e h-u-n-d-r-e-d d-o-l-l-a-r-s?
>
> Landlord (very cool)—That is the amount of the bill, Sir.
>
> The last seen of Raymond he was engaged in 'counting heads,' with one hand feeling in the region of his stomach and the other searching for greenbacks."

This is very amusing. It does great credit to the Troy *Times* and its "gentlemanly reporter," whoever he may be. There is only one drawback to it—it is a pure invention from beginning to end. There is not one syllable of truth in it,—not the slightest possible shadow of fact on which to base it. Mr. R. was in Saratoga only one day, and on that day he dined *tête-à-tête* with a personal friend at the Lake. He gave no dinner to anybody. He makes the Troy *Times* a present of this memorandum of his personal habits and experiences, out of deference to the good taste and sense of propriety which induced that journal to invent and propagate so wholesale a falsehood as that which the *Express* pretends to have copied from its columns.

☞ It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Everett House has been thoroughly refitted, and is hereafter to be conducted on the European plan. It remains in the hands of Messrs. Kerner & Borrows, its present popular proprietors.

The True Doctrine of Military Honor—Gen. Buell's Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I ask permission to add a few words to the manly letter of Prof. D. H. MAHAN, in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 19, which refers to Gen. BUELL's resignation. This General first asked to be relieved of his command because it was, according to him, contrary to military etiquette to serve under an officer holding a commission of more recent date than his own; and after this he resigned altogether, because the politics of the Administration do not suit him.

As to the etiquette, the refractory General ought to be informed that in his case no question of etiquette presented itself, but on the one hand, a question of regulation, of existing military law, and on the other hand, a question of military ethics—of high military morals and honor. It is a very proper regulation in every modern army, that where several officers of equal rank are brought together, he that has the oldest commission shall take command over the rest, if the higher authority has not specially assigned the command to one of these officers of equal rank. The regulation is natural; it is simply resorted to to avoid that worst of things in war—want of command—a headless state of things; but war is too serious a thing; the fortune of war often depends upon too delicate turns, and a people's interests are too grave and sacred to permit the principle of seniority, good enough for the common run of things, but without inherent life or energy, to thwart the earnest objects of so terrible a thing as war is. Indeed, in our army only, where the American ease, so common in all our affairs, prevails in no slight degree, are these constant requests of being relieved admitted in flagrant war. What would WELLINGTON have done, or NAPOLEON, or FREDERICK the Great, in such circumstances? Their reply to such requests would have been very short and somewhat sharp, and probably have ended with some such word as *arrest* and severe trial; possibly with a pretty Frederician comment on the term *etiquette*, as of better meaning compared to honor.

The resignation of an officer, on the ground that the Administration follows principles not approved of by the resigning officer, seems simply to amount to an outrage. The soldier belongs exclusively to his nation, and especially so in times of war. His individuality is merged in the public danger, as much so as a fireman's individuality is of no importance whatever when he works at the engine to stop a conflagration. It was adopted by universal consent in the Prussian army, in 1813–1815, that no officers had a right to fight a duel during the war, but must leave it to the time of peace. This was right, if duels are permitted at all. Do we educate our West Point men, to serve in war and peace for their country, with the proviso if the full-blown cadet agrees with the Administration? If an Administration does that which an officer does not approve of, as citizen, he has to consider that he does not serve the Administration, but his country, whose political organization has produced this special Administration. If this organization, this system of government, does not suit him, he must leave, in time of peace, the country, but not in war, once having entered it. He has as little moral right to do this, as a foreigner, having taken service under our flag, and having sworn allegiance to the country, would have to give up his place again, as private or as officer, because the course which the Administration pursues does not suit him; because, perchance, he does not choose to serve with black soldiers, although all European Governments employ them, if they can get them. A man who should leave his post on such grounds in the midst of a battle would be shot. Well, then, there is no intrinsic difference as to the principle of this course of action, between an actual battle and the state of war in general. Whether you guard a barrel of potatoes, or are on a forlorn post, whether you fight or cook the dinner for your comrades, whatever duty you perform in war is equally important, and you do it for your country, even as the Christian does whatever he does, for the sake of his God, if he does it in the true Christian spirit.

Serve your country when she is in danger in whatever capacity she wants you, or permits you to fight or work for her.

When Gen. CANROBERT, commanding in chief before Sebastopol, received the order to hand over the command to PELISSIER (later the Duke of Malakoff,) who was a General of Division under him, CANROBERT not only obeyed, but requested to be assigned to the command held until then by PELISSIER. He obtained it and fought to the end of the Crimean war under his former inferior. There may be several dishonorable acts in the life of CANROBERT, but this act of his is greatly to his soldierly honor.

When the City of Thebes sent an army against the tyrant of Pheræ, the Thebans very unjustly would not assign the command to the great EPAMINONDAS, who had gained many important battles for them, and had been again and again their Commander-in-Chief. What did EPAMINODAS do when the three-starred shoulder strap was denied him? Did he grumble? We do not know, but what we do know is that he volunteered as common grenadier, marched and fought for his country, and returned to fight as Commander many more and glorious battles. Field-Marshal EPAMINONDAS did not talk about military etiquette, at least PLUTARCH does not say that he did; he only tells us the glorious fact that EPAMINONDAS shouldered the musket when the Marshal's baton was refused him, thinking, no doubt, that Thebes was not made for EPAMINONDAS, but EPAMINONDAS for Thebes.

There is but one point taken in Mr. MAHAN's letter which seems to be erroneous. He says that he has never voted, because persons connected with the army ought not to be politicians. Mr. MAHAN is a citizen, and he who has a right to vote has a duty to vote. This maxim holds good at least with reference to all who can read it. But, conscientiously, voting is not playing the politician.

F. L.

FROM HOLLY SPRINGS.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Army—Taylor, Adams and Forrest—Affairs at Holly Springs.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1864.

Gen. A. J. SMITH's army is again on the move. The advance, under Gen. MOWER, is now at the Tallahatchee, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 18 miles south of here.

DICK TAYLOR, WIRT ADAMS and FORREST are all reported across the Tallahatchee. Whether this be true or not, the present expedition is likely to be a very important one.

Gen. SMITH's army is refurnished, considerably augmented, and in fine spirits. There are some changes in the organization. Col. WM. T. SHAW succeeds Col. DAVID MOORE in command of the Third Division. The efficient and gallant young officer, Capt. JAMES S. COMSTOCK, of St. Louis, is still Assistant Adjutant-General of the division. This division, which was formerly commanded by Gen. SMITH, has done much hard fighting, and was never in better condition than now. You may expect good news from it in a few days, as also from the First Division—fighting JOE MOWER's.

Gen. WASHBURNE is here to-day, in consultation with Gen. SMITH. This indicates activity. Though the troops of this command are much worn, and the weather very warm, they never marched better, and are anxious for a fight.

HOLLY SPRINGS,

once the pride of Northern Mississippi, is now little better than a desolate waste. All the business houses, which were of no mean pretensions, are now a heap of ruins. But few of the old citizens remain. Most have gone and left their splendid property to perish like their hopes. A few of the once proud city's daughters still remain, and though all bitterly secesh, are not so averse to the Northern horde (especially shoulder straps) as might be supposed. Alas! for Southern chivalry! Southern beauty has played you false! For after sending you from happy homes to battle-plains, many of you will return and find the "cherished one" gone North with a "Yankee" husband. Poor deluded morals, will you not learn that we are one people, and could not be separated if we would.

Arrivals in the City.

Secretary Fessenden arrived at the Astor House yesterday, from his residence in Maine. He will remain in the city for about two days.

Maj.-Gen. Robinson and wife, Lieut. Fred. M. Hatlock, A. D. C., U. S. A., and R. F. Lincoln, son of the President, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. Anderson, U. S. A., is at the Everett House.

Gen. O'Donnell and son, Baltimore, and Rev. J. H. Bowles, Kentucky, are at the New-York Hotel.

M. de Geofroy, Acting Minister from France to Washington, and George Augustus Sala, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. C. J. May, New-Orleans, and E. Fish, Arkansas, are at the New-York Hotel.

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BATTIN—TUNNICLIFF.—In Christ Church, Claremont, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Stephen H. Battin, JOSEPH BATTIN and LOUISA M. CHAMBERLIN, daughter of the late Wm. Tunnicliff, of Warren, Herkimer County, N. Y.

RYSEDOPH—GUIDICINI.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th-st., by Rev. Dr. Houghton, ARTHUR RYSEDOPH, of Albany, and MARY L. GUIDICINI, of New-York.

DIED.

CHOLWELL.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, JACOB CHOLWELL, of New-York City, aged 35 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family, also of his brothers, Geo. R., James and Thomas, and of his brothers-in-law, Wm. E. Brush and Leroy W. Fairchild, also the members of Kane Lodge F. and A. M., are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Jacob Brush, No. 627 Greenwich-st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

CROMMELIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Aug. 19, SUSAN DOWNES, twin daughter of Theodore and Ann Eliza Crommelin, aged 1 year and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Pacific-st., second door west of Vanderbilt-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CAIRNS.—On Friday, Aug. 19, MARY HARRISON CAIRNS, widow of the late Capt. John T. Cairns.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 Spring-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

ELY.—At South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 18, THOMAS T. ELY, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Duncan-av., on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood. Carriages will be in attendance at Jersey City Ferry, Jersey City.

FANNING.—On Thursday, Aug. 18, EDGAR T., Jr., only son of Edgar T. and Catharine Fanning, aged 23 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 386 4th-av., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 21, at 2 o'clock.

GERRITSEN.—At Gravesend, on Thursday, Aug. 18, JOHN S. GERRITSEN, in the 94th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Gravesend, on Sunday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.

HUNT.—At Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 18, of congestion of the brain, ADELINE AUGUSTA, daughter of William and the late Elizabeth M. Hunt, of Brooklyn, aged 13 years and 6 months.

KELLY.—Miss LIZZIE V. KELLY, youngest daughter of the late James Kelly, of 34th-st., and sister of John J. Kelly.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow morning's paper.

LOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 18, MARIA LOTT, widow of Daniel Lott, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. C. Betts, corner of Fulton and Nostrand avs., on Saturday, Aug. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MCNULTY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 18, Capt. JOHN J. MCNULTY, in his 41st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 71 Hudson-av., on Sunday morning, at 10 A. M. precisely.

MCKENZIE.—At Oswego, on Thursday, Aug. 18, SARAH PARSONS, only daughter of John D. and Catharine D. McKenzie, in the 21st year of her age.

She sleeps in Christ.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 49 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

POST.—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH POST, relict of Silas Post.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, B. Van Velsor, Flushing, L. I.

SEE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 19, EDWIN, youngest son of Oscar A. and Emily See, aged 13 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 179 West 37th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

SCANTLEBURY.—On board Mississippi steamer *W. R. Arthur*, on Monday, Aug. 1, near the mouth of the White River, in the 30th year of his age, Lieut. THOMAS SCANTLEBURY, 65th U. S. Colored Infantry, formerly of New-York, and latterly of Minnesota.

TALMAN.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 18, at his late residence, No. 12 West 19th-st., JOHN H. TALMAN, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Monday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TATE.—On Thursday, Aug. 18, EDWARD TATE, aged 22 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Greenwich-av., to-day, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

THEALL.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Thursday, Aug. 18, after a lingering illness, CHARLES THEALL, in the 37th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Rye, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, where the relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WATKEYS.—On Saturday, July 30, at Tampa Bay, Fla., of yellow fever, EDWARD H. WATKEYS, U. S. Navy, attached to U. S. bark *Roebuck*, aged 37 years.

The remains were interred on Egmont Key, Tampa Bay.

WHITING.—At Fort Hamilton, on Thursday, Aug. 18, HERBERT B., second daughter of Dr. Alex. B. and Matilda A. Whiting, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Saturday, from the residence of her parents, at Fort Hamilton.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

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The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

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Agents for the introduction of these Arithmetics wanted in every town in the United States. Terms, which are most favorable, made known on addressing the Publishers.

For examination, any of the above books will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of one-half of retail price.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
SEPTEMBER, 1864,
is now ready, with the following
LIST OF CONTENTS.
The Cadmean Madness.
The Bridge of Cloud.
The Electric Girl of La Perriere.
Literary Life in Paris. The Drawing-Room. Part III.
The Maskers.
Cuilet.
What Will Become of Them? Part II.
Forgotten.
Wet-Weather Work.
Regular and Volunteer Officers.
The Total Depravity of Inanimate Things.
What Shall We Have for Dinner?
Before Vicksburg.
Our Visit to Richmond.
Reviews and Literary Notices.

☞ TERMS.—The subscription price of the *Atlantic* is $3 per year, in advance. Subscriptions may begin with any number. The postage on the *Atlantic* must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.
N. Y. Agents, THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

WATER FOR FUEL!!
A SAVING OF FULLY ONE-HALF OF THE COAL!

Every consumer of coal is directly interested in knowing—especially just now, when coal is selling for $14 a ton—that it may be reduced one-half, or to $7 a ton. It has been fully demonstrated, beyond a doubt or contingency, that by the application and use of the HAGAN INVENTION a saving of fully FIFTY PER CENT over the ordinary means of burning fuel is effected, besides a uniform and healthy steam, or Summer-like heat.

The simplicity of this apparatus is such that it can be easily adapted, and with trifling expense, to Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Heaters, Steam-Boilers, &c., and no more intelligence or care is required than is necessary to operate and manage the ordinary contrivances for burning fuel.

"The Hagan Manufacturing Company" of the City of New-York was organized on the 18th day of May, 1864, under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital stock of $500,000.

The company own the patent issued to W. B. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y., March 8, 1864, and also the Groom patents, issued April 8, 1862, and June 10, 1862. These patents secure to the company the rights and privileges granted by them in all the States of the Union; they are now ready and propose to grant licenses to parties applying therefor, to manufacture, sell, use and apply these inventions in any part of the United States.

The company do not purpose manufacturing stoves, &c., themselves, but solicit applications from manufacturers for license to use and apply this invention. The following extensive manufacturers of stoves, furnaces, &c., have already taken out licenses, viz.:

Messrs. Hicks, Wolf & Co., of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Charles Eddy & Co., of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Morrison & Colwell, of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Potter & Paris, of Troy, N. Y.
Messrs. Leslie & Elliott, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

To whom orders may be addressed.

A circular, with tariff of the rates at present proposed by the company, also certificates from gentlemen well known to the community at large, showing the value and practicability of this truly wonderful discovery, &c., may be had, by application by mail or otherwise, at the office of the company, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

A. D. PLATT, Secretary.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened, and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF
$946,700
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
E. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS OF 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

BEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000.
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHICK & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,	P. W. ENGS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.

10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.—

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT TAYLOR, Secretary.

$6,000 TO LOAN—IN ONE OR MORE SUMS, at Six Per Cent. for five years on mortgage of real estate. No brokers' commission charged. Also, a number of smaller amounts at Seven Per Cent. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, JR., Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
6 PER CENT. 30 YEAR BONDS
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim.*

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 263, 266, 3, 459, 444, 552, 346, 387, 374, 230, 308, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $15,000 DOLLARS ON A term of six months, more or less, in a respectable business house of this City. A reasonable rate of interest will be paid, and unexceptionable references given. Answer, for 2 days, H. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.
3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 104 Broadway; cash capital $500,000; Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $781,157 66.

NEW-YORK, Aug 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending, Aug. 1, 1864, of fifty per cent., for which certificates will be issued on the 10th of October next. Also.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash, on the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service: This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.— GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena Urban, his wife, Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 12, 1864.

WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

1a11-law12w*

AUCTION SALES.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.

We will sell,
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 20,
at 12 o'clock, noon, at the
United States Horse and Carriage Auction Mart,
5th-av. and 14th-st.,
a general and desirable catalogue of
HORSES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c.
ALSO,
one highly-finished English Dog-cart, nearly new, made by Wood Bros., of New-York; originally cost $1,000.
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

UNITED STATES
HORSE AND CARRIAGE
AUCTION MART.

The proprietors beg leave to inform the public that sales take place, by auction,

On each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

Horses, carriages or harness, intended for Wednesdays' sales should be sent in on Saturday preceding, but will be received until 6 o'clock P. M. on Monday. Those intended for Saturdays' sales should be sent in on the Wednesdays preceding said sales day, but will be received until 6 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

H. J. JORDAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY,) AUG. 20, AT 11 o'clock, in front of store,
PRIME SORRENTO LEMONS.
Two hundred and sixty boxes prime Sorrento Lemons, just received by steamer.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 6, North River,
FRESH MALAGA LEMONS.
Two hundred boxes fresh Malaga Lemons landing.
TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
MALAGA RAISINS, 300 packages.
WHISKY, 50 barrels Bourbon.
CLARET WINE, 250 cases.
CHAMOMILE, 3 casks Roman Chamomile.

JOHN A. CURTIS, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & CO. WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, at their store, No. 279 Broadway, on four months' credit,
LARGE, ATTRACTIVE and SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH, GERMAN and BRITISH DRY GOODS, the importation of Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNNER & CO., all fresh GOODS JUST LANDED, and have not yet been exhibited at private sale.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STREET MANURE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase for the term of one year from Sept. 1, 1864, of all the street manure which may be deposited at the different dumping-grounds throughout the City.

The various dumps are situated at Roosevelt-street, East River; Vesey-street, North River; Stanton-street, East River; Watts-street, North River; Sixteenth-street, East River; Gansevoort-street, North River; Twenty-third-street, East River.

The proposals will state the price per load which parties will pay for the manure, and whether they desire to take the deposit at all, or from any particular dumping ground.

No proposition will be entertained except for the whole amount of manure delivered at each dumping ground. Each proposal should be indorsed, "Proposals for Street Manure," and directed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals if considered necessary for the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 11, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., for the bones made by the institutions under their charge, for one year, until Wednesday, Aug. 24.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of CEFREY & BRADLEY, Florists, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

A. T. CEFREY,
E. D. BRADLEY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

All outstanding debts and claims of the above firm will be settled by the subscribers, who continue the business at the old place, Nos. 947 Broadway, and at No. 177 5th-av.

B. D. BRADLEY & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP KNOWN AS the firm of WOODRUFF & DENNEN, masons and builders, is this day dissolved.

Dated LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 12, 1864.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE.—THIS CELEBRATED Indian vegetable extract for restoring the color to the hair and curing baldness, is now on sale in large or small quantities, at the general depot, No. 714 Broadway.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	100
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$30
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION, N. Y.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF PARTIES desirous of making inquiries on all ordinary subjects connected with the enrollment, draft, exemptions, liabilities to draft, credits and accounts of men furnished, notice is hereby given that such inquiries should be addressed to the Provost-Marshal of the Congressional District for which such information is desired; and in case that officer is not able to answer them, he will seek information from the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General of the Division or State. Answers may thus be secured more promptly than by addressing the Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, where more important business often prevents prompt answers to the multitude of inquiries now addressed to the Bureau.

The offices of the Provost-Marshals of this division are as follows, viz.:

First District, comprising Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties, Jamaica, L. I.,
Capt. JAMES A. FLEURY, P. M.

Second District Brooklyn, E. D.—At No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, L. I.,
Capt. SAMUEL W. WALDRON, P. M.

Third District Brooklyn, W. D.—At No. 236 Washington-street, Brooklyn,
Capt. E. B. FOWLER.

Fourth District—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, New-York, at No. 102 Liberty-street,
Capt. JOEL B. ERHARDT.

Fifth District—7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards, New-York, at 428 Broome-street,
Capt. HENRY P. WEST, P. M.

Sixth District—9th, 15th and 16th Wards, New-York, at No. 185 6th-av.,
Capt. C. R. COSTER, P. M.

Seventh District—11th and 17th Wards, New-York, at No. 63 3d-av.
Capt. F. C. WAGNER, P. M.

Eighth District—18th, 20th and 21st Wards, New-York, at No. 1,303 Broadway.
Capt. B. F. MANIERRE, P. M.

Ninth District—12th, 19th and 22d Wards, New-York, at corner Broadway and 47th-st.
Capt. WILLIAM DUNNING, P. M.

Tenth District—Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties—Tarrytown, N. Y.
Capt. W. W. PIERSON, P. M.

WM. HAYS, Brigadier-General Volunteers,
A. A. P. M. General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, 217 BROADWAY. Insurance against draft for one year, $150; for two years, $200; for three years, $250, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars. Agents wanted; ten per cent. commission.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

ALL MEN WHO THINK OF ENLISTING in the army or navy for one, two, or three years, but first wish to learn all the particulars regarding each branch of the service, the amount of bounties paid, &c., are requested to call at the office of J. C. MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

PRIZE MONEY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A complete list of all the prizes ready for payment, from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present date, received at the United States Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st. Information given to all interested, whether in or out of the service.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED—IN NUMBERS or singly, on application to WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 184 York-st., Brooklyn, or No. 27 John-st., basement, New-York.

ARMY PAY ACCOUNTS DUE OFFICERS and men advanced on and collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.—All parties either in City or country can have the privilege of advertising for and meeting men who may be willing to go at Mr. ALFRED WHITFIELD'S office, No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., on the payment of $1, for the use of the office. All inquiries to letters, inclosing the office fee, promptly answered, and every assistance rendered to parties by Mr. Whitfield to obtain men at reasonable rates. Early application should be made.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 88 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE SET OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, as good as new—in use only since the middle of May. For sale at a low figure. Inquire of B. H. TAYLOR, No. 69 [illegible]-av., near 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)......$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)......$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,232	....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	....
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Oct. 8.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency. The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander.
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE.
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINCKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $30—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:

BRITANNIA...Capt. FERRIER...SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA...Capt. CRAIG...SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Fore Cabin	$100
Intermediate	60	Steerage	50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IN RELATION TO FIRES.—BY request of property-owners and the members of the Fire Department, for the spreading of alarm in case of fires occurring in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards and vicinity, until the Twenty-second-street Tower shall be rebuilt, arrangements have been made to ring the bell of Calvary (Episcopal) Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth-avenue, for fires occurring in the First, Fourth and Fifth Fire Districts.

In case of fire in the vicinity mentioned, citizens may cause immediate alarm to be given by notice at the Police Station-houses, in Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, Thirty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and in Twenty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, which will be immediately communicated by telegraph to the Headquarters and to the City Fire Telegraph Station at the City Hall, and thence to the several Fire-Bell Towers throughout the City.

By order of
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
GEO. W. MORTON, First Marshal.

NINE CENTS PER POUND FOR OLD newspapers, books, pamphlets, &c.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freght between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superindent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock. West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Bank Room.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address
L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 13. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—AT Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial, musical education, French conversation and Lewis gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents, daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium and drill-room, costing $6,000; 15 instructors; term opens Sept. 17. Address, for new catalogue,
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address
J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept. 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C FLACK, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMMERCIAL and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,

Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York, Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. Boarding School for young ladies only. The next annual session commences Sept. 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues address the Principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2 o'clock, at the Pacific Hotel, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term.) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE. Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, JR., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys,) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.)
MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SUMMIT, N. J.—A family boarding-school for boys; number limited; reopens Aug. 29. Rev. A. M. IVES, M. A., Principal.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20, No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. DON BERNARD *née* DE ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful; terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER—a first-class position, with an adequate salary; a situation preferred as principal of a High School, or as instructor in the languages or the higher mathematics, or both; satisfactory references as to ability and success in teaching. Address H., Box No. 2,850 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER, OF HIGH QUALIFICATIONS and large experience, who has been uniformly successful both as instructor and disciplinarian, desires an engagement. Address A. M., Box 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION either as governess or teacher in a school; is capable of instructing in English, French and music. Address J. A. C., Station D, New-Brooklyn, L. I.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Originated the use of the Nitrous Oxide, and have never had any unpleasant effects attend it. Made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 13 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
BRILLIANT RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.

TONY DENIER, Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and Mlle. ERNESTINE appear.

MR. D. L. MORRIS, German Comedian, in his celebrated STUMP SPEECH.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
In Lecture Room, without additional charge.
HERR NADOLESKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET,
containing 200 pieces of furniture.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, with all the effect of a
FULL ORCHESTRA OF TWENTY INSTRUMENTS.
THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM,
introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!
DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 25 cents; Children under 10 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4
Lessee and Manager......Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864.
SIXTH WEEK
of the highly
SUCCESSFUL AND TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT
of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
AND TWELFTH NIGHT OF THE MOST POPULAR DRAMA OF THE DAY,
entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR
THE ELOPEMENT,
which has been received in the most
FLATTERING MANNER
BY DENSELY CROWDED HOUSES.
MISS WESTERN
in her unrivaled portraitures of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED NIGHTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. C. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, Seymour, E. B. Holmes, Misses Mary Wells, Skerrett, Fisher, &c., &c., in the cast.

During the evening, popular music by the orchestra, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

VICTORIA REGIA IN FULL BLOSSOM'
THE GREAT NAIAD QUEEN OF THE WATERS.
on exhibition daily from sunrise till sunset, at the glass-house next to the west corner of 59th-st. and 8th-av., near the Central Park.
Admission, One Dollar.
Season Tickets, Five Dollars.
E BALLCKE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NO. 105 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, through to 9th-st.; 37x188; fine location for tenement, factory, public hall, &c.

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—Improved property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Also, dwellings well located. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURsuance of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $500,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON will be sold on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court-house, in Poughkeepsie, by order of the Supreme Court, being the late homestead of Jacob Sebring, deceased, embracing about 15 acres directly south of Carthage Landing, on the banks of the river. It has an extensive water front, with a wharf on the premises. The mansion is tasteful and commodious; outbuildings good. The situation in the neighborhood of numerous fine residences, and near the railroad depot, commanding the fine scenery of Newburgh Bay, makes this one of the most desirable places now to be procured on the east side of the Bay. For map of the premises, or other information, apply to M. V. B. FOWLER, No. 49 Wall-st., N. Y.
R. N. PALMER, Referee.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARRY, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL K. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$400.000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT OLD PRICES.—Persons desiring to purchase dwellings at any price, building sites from 1 to 20 acres, or farms from 5 to 150 acres, may get information of any property for sale within 10 miles of Mount Vernon, by calling on JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon, near depot, on New-Haven Railroad.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM AT CRUGAR'S Station, at a bargain, to close an estate; 173 acres; houses, barn, orchard, &c.; valuable bed of front brick clay. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers, corner of Chatham, second floor.

MUST BE SOLD SOON—A SPLENDID NEW brown-stone high-stoop house, four stories and basement; purchaser can occupy it in a few days; location beautiful, opposite Beekman Hill Park, No. 238 East 50th-st.
JOHN GLASS, Owner, No. 830 2d-av.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20.000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—A FIRST-CLASS Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired, or will be exchanged for City property. For photographic view and particulars apply to
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, A FARM OF 100 acres, convenient to the railroad; church, school-house, Post-office, store and academy, with buildings, shade trees, fruit, wood, water and fish pond. For particulars apply to J. CONKLIN, Jamesport, L. I.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE IN 87th-st., (Yorkville,) in good repair; has hot and cold water, range, gas, &c.; will be let to a good tenant cheap, from Sept. 1 till May 1, next, or leased for a term of years. Rent from 1st Sept. to 1st of May, $275. Apply to JAS. S. WILLET, No. 52 Warren-st., or JAS. B. BENSEL, No. 1 Centre-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A NEW MARRIED COUPLE, OF HIGH respectability, want part of a house, from the 1st of September, unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping, in this City or Brooklyn. Address, giving particulars, TENANT, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to
H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,398, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, AUG. 15, about 5 o'clock P. M., on the Jersey City Ferry-boat, a VALISE, marked with the name of the owner, (ERNST RUNGE.) Any one returning it to the owner, at the Shakespeare Hotel, will receive the above reward.

LOST—SOMEWHERE BETWEEN ASTOR-PLACE and 27th-st., a small BOX containing a piece of black lace. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to No. 91 Beaver-st.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING A small sum of money, which the owner can have by calling at No. 39 Wall-st., Room No. 2, and proving property and paying for this advertisement.

THREE THOUSAND TONS STEAMER Lump Coal for sale by A. A. LOW & BROS., No. 31 Burling-slip.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CONSERVATORY OF ART.
Devoted to the production of
TRAGEDY
AND
COMEDY.
in the most perfect form, and especially to the culture of
AN AMERICAN DRAMA.
is now open under the management of Mr. W. STUART.
Stage Manager......Mr. J. G. HAULY.

This establishment has, during the past two months, undergone a complete renovation and repair under the direction of Messrs. Gambell & Post, architects of this City.

The house has been repainted, and the exterior lobby and interior circles have been newly decorated by Mr. J. H. Mohr, and the proscenium beautified by pictures illustrative of scenes in the plays of Shakespeare, from designs of that exquisite artist, Mr. John Lafarge. The theatre has been entirely reseated, newly carpeted and matted, new chairs placed in the orchestra, many improvements made in the stage, modes of heating and ventilation, and no care or expenditure spared to render the house perfect in comfort and beautiful in attire.

The first eight weeks will be devoted to comedy, and Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that
Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE,
pronounced by the most cultivated critics as our greatest comic artist, will appear nightly in a variety of his humorous characters, in favorite plays and many new ones, combining
CAPITAL COMEDIES,
INTERESTING DRAMAS,
AND LAUGHABLE FARCES.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING,
the doors will open at 7½ and performance commence at 8 o'clock, with the sterling Comedy, in three acts, entitled
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
with the following distribution of characters:

Major De Boots	Mr. J. S. Clarke
Icebrook	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Featherly	Mr. C. Wolcot, Jr.
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Mrs. Swandown	Mrs. Sedly Brown
Mrs. De Boots	Miss Mary Carr

After which Buckstone's great Farce of the
ROUGH DIAMOND,
introducing
Mr. J. S. CLARKE as COUSIN JOE,
AND
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as MARGERY.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.
SATURDAY, Aug. 20.
BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.
First appearance here of the eminent comedian
MR. DAN SETCHELL,
who has kindly volunteered.
Lover's Drama of
RORY O'MORE.

RORY O'MORE	MR. DAN BRYANT
(With the song of "The Lads that Live in Ireland.")	
Soldering Solomon	Mr Charles Fisher
Scrubbs	Mr. Geo. Holland
De Welskin	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Colonel De Lacey	Mr. G. Clarke
Shan Dhu	Mr. Daly
Kathleen	Miss Ione Burke
(With the beautiful ballad "The Dream of Love.")	
Betty	Mrs. John Sefton

With the laughable farce of the
THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Dennis O'Glit	The Siamese Twins.	Mr. Dan Bryant
Simon Slow		Mr. Dan Setchell

MONDAY.
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
will appear in the new play of
EVELEEN.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.
$10,000! TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! $10,000!
THE GREATEST MATCH OF THE SEASON!
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, at 3 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.
TWO MILES AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.
John Lovett names bl'k g. GEN. BUTLER.
S. McLaughlin names br. s. GEO. WILKES. (late Fillingham.)

Special and exclusive arrangements have been made for this great match between these justly-renowned champions of the trotting-turf, and the thousands intending to be present may rest assured that the most ample facilities will be afforded them, not only of reaching the course, but returning from it after the race, with ease and comfort.

SPECIAL TRAINS
will leave the Hunter's Point Station of the Flushing Railroad at 11½ A. M., 1½ and the last train in season for the trot at 2½ P. M., the boat leaving James-slip one-half hour previously to each train; and 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes for Hunter's Point throughout the day.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able
TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

HOT WEATHER STRINGS,

For Violin, Guitar and Banjo, best French silk, 25 cts.; Italian, 35 cts.; mailed. Zither, Dulcimer and Piano strings. All musical instruments repaired.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $320 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PLOTTINGS IN AID OF THE REBEL DOCTRINE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY.
MR. JAY'S
SECOND LETTER ON
DAWSON'S INTRODUCTION TO THE FEDERALIST.
With a note on the unfriendly policy of France toward the United States at the time of the treaty of peace.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., agents for the author. Price 30 cents per copy. Sent post free on receipt of price.

PEACE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

To be read by all parties. Outspoken and complete. All dealers should get it early. Published at 9 o'clock to-day, in AMERICAN MONTHLY for September, at No. 37 Park Row, Room No. 16, and American News Company.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

[Continued from the First Page.]

they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. LINCOLN'S reëlection they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that *the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.*

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But, I assured all who expressed that belief, that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true ourselves there can be but one result. *What we now need is men*—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies,—but MEN,—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freeman and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionably less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long at the struggle is equal; *it will submit* to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the Summer's campaigns. If SHERMAN had but 50,000 or 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because HOOD would be annihilated. If MEADE had moved in the Spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, LEE would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy from which she could never rise.

What folly then to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work,—and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the Summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am,

Very truly yours,
T. SEYMOUR,
Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

To W. E. DODGE, JR., Esq., New-York.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Adoption of Defensive Measures—Further Depredations and Murders.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, Aug. 18.

A regiment of one hundred day cavalry, authorized by the War Department three days ago to fight the Indians, is already more than half filled, and it is expected that it will be filled in less than ten days. It is to operate along the Platte Valley and to protect the overland mail and wagon trains. In this they are to have the coöperation of troops from the East. It is hoped that the route will soon be reëstablished and the Indians severely chastised.

At present all the trains and mail coaches are stopped.

Friendly Indians report that extensive combinations exist among the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, the Kiowas, the Sioux, the Camanches, the Utes, and the Snakes, and that they intend to wage a war of extermination against the whites.

Martial law is being enforced here, and all places of business have been closed until further orders.

Several independent military companies are about ready to start out, and a few days will demonstrate the truth or falsity of the many wild and alarming rumors floating about.

Provisions of all kinds are very high and rapidly advancing.

Unless communication with the States is speedily resumed there will be much suffering if not actual starvation.

LATER.

The Indians murdered several families, and burned a number of houses on Cherry Creek, twenty-five miles from here, last night.

Settlers are fleeing to this city for protection.

The Commander of the district to-day issued a special order for the enrollment of all able-bodied males of over sixteen years of age.

Drafting to fill the one hundred day regiments will be commenced immediately.

A line of block houses is being erected around the city.

The fact that the telegraph wires are unmolested leads to the belief that no white men are engaged with the Indians in their work of destruction.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 19.

Information from Fort Riley, Gen. BLUNT'S headquarters, says that three ranches near the Little Blue River have been burned by the Indians, the stock run off, and the inhabitants killed.

The Indians left behind them nothing but the bones of their murdered victims, and the ashes of the buildings destroyed by them.

The citizens of Washington, Republic and Clay Counties have been armed by Gen. BLUNT.

Four hunters were killed by the Indians, at Salina, fifty miles west of Fort Riley.

Between sixty and seventy dead bodies of white men were seen between Milesburgh and the Little Blue.

No ranches are left standing between the Big Sandy and the Little Blue.

The inhabitants of the places between Fort Kearny and Denver have all fled.

Four trains were captured by the Indians on the Little Blue, and all the stock, consisting of four hundred and fifty head of cattle and a large number of mules, were driven off.

The Indians are well mounted, and most of them are armed with long-range guns.

Capt. THOMPSON with seventy-five men of the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and one howitzer, are moving in pursuit of the Indians who committed the outrages on the Little Blue.

Dispatches from him, dated the 4th instant, say that the Indians moved toward Republican River, with one thousand oxen and large herds of horses and mules.

Gen. SHERRY, of the Kansas militia, has also joined in pursuit of the Indians. He is moving north of THOMPSON'S command.

Eight days have elapsed since communication has been had with points farther west than fourteen miles from the Little Blue.

Within that distance sixteen men, women and children have been massacred by the Indians and every dwelling burned.

The families of a number of settlers have been sent off to places of safety, while the male heads of them have turned out to find the Indian trail.

Gen. BLUNT has sent orders to Forts Larned, Zerah, Ellsworth, and Salina, for the Commanders at these points to send out scouts in the direction taken by the Indians, and to keep their forces ready to join in the general pursuit, when the trail of the Indians is discovered.

Gen. BLUNT is doing everything possible with the small force at his command.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

THE FIGHT NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 19.

A gentleman just from the front reports that on Tuesday Gen. STEADMAN started from Chattanooga, and met the rebel force under Gen. WHEELER a Graysville, eighteen miles distant.

A severe engagement ensued.

The Federal loss is not stated.

Gen. STEADMAN was severely wounded.

Col. STRAIGHT, of the Fifty-first Indiana Regiment, was killed.

A rebel force is reported at Cleveland, Tenn., and a Federal brigade has left Chattanooga for that place.

The rebel cavalry force have divided into small parties and are demonstrating in the towns of Northern Georgia and Tennessee.

The Federal pickets have been fired upon at various points between Chattanooga and Bridgeport.

As our informant left, Major-Gen. STEADMAN'S Adjutant-General was leaving Chattanooga for Graysville with a cavalry force.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

The speculations of certain of the New-York sensation journals, upon the armistice question, are all bosh. Neither Mr. LINCOLN'S friends nor leading Republicans, are urging the experiment upon him, and his views, expressed only yesterday, in his remarks to returning Ohio soldiers, not only proclaimed his desire, but his determination to devote all his powers to the suppression of this rebellion and the restoration of the Union.

FORT MORGAN CLOSELY INVESTED.

The latest advices from our forces operating against Mobile show that Fort Morgan is closely invested, and at last reports an attack was on the point of being made.

The statement that the fort is provisioned for six months is known to be all nonsense. Intelligence from our blockaders proves that Fort Morgan has been in the habit of receiving supplies for only a fortnight at a time. The fall of this work may therefore be looked for at an early day, even if no attack be made, and the garrison be simply subjected to the starvation process.

A LESSON TO THE ENEMY.

The attack by the rebels on our lines before Petersburgh, in which they suffered a severe repulse, will have taught the enemy that they can hope for nothing from an offensive policy, though there is no doubt that Gen. GRANT would be very glad to have them continue it.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

The statements which again begin to reach us from Harrisburgh and Hagerstown of a new rebel invasion across the Potomac, seem to rest more on the fears of that excitable population than on any facts. Gen. SHERIDAN has a force amply sufficient to meet and beat any rebel force short of the whole army of LEE, and so long as GRANT holds his present position within half a dozen miles of Richmond, there is not much likelihood of LEE'S getting very far away from the rebel capital. That SHERIDAN will be pestered with flying bands of troops is readily to be supposed, and all the more so that he can no longer rely on the country for support, but has to keep open his communications with Harper's Ferry; but any solicitude as to the safety of our gallant army of the Shenandoah Valley, or its ability successfully to meet any enemy that may present himself, may be dismissed.

LEE'S ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

Recent simultaneous encounters with the rebels on both banks of the James, and also in the Valley, prove that LEE has in Virginia a larger force than had been supposed, and the reports of his having sent detachments to Georgia are not now credited. LEE'S total force is estimated by our secret service at about seventy thousand men.

DUELLING AT RICHMOND.

At 5 o'clock last Wednesday morning, the 16th instant, JOHN M. DANIELS, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, and E. C. ELMORE, of the Confederate States Treasury Department, fought a duel on DILL'S farm, in the neighborhood of Richmond. Two rounds were fired, and at the second Mr. DANIELS received a ball through the fleshy part of the leg, the projectile avoiding the bone and the femoral artery. This appeased the wrathful honor of the F. F. V's., and they left the ground without a further waste of powder.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry recently convened to inquire into the causes of the unsuccessful attempt to reduce Petersburgh on the 30th inst., has temporarily suspended its sessions, Gen. HANCOCK, the President, and Gen. MILES, a member of the Court, being engaged in important operations upon the north side of the James. The only testimony yet taken is that of Gens. MEADE and BURNSIDE.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Four hundred and fifteen privates, seven surgeons, and one chaplain arrived at Annapolis day before yesterday from Richmond, as exchanged prisoners.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: J. M. Paddock, Co. E, Third Cavalry; Silas Simmons, Co. H, Fourteenth Artillery; J. H. Eastwood, Co. E, Twenty-fourth Cavalry; M. Gorman, Co. G, 69th Infantry; John Preston, Co. I, One-Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Lieut. G. B. SMALLIE, Seventh Artillery.
Lieut. C. ABBOTT, Fifth Cavalry.

DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT LAND.

The demand for Government land at the Interior Deparment is largely on the increase, exceeding any time within the past three years.

SENATOR WILSON'S VISIT.

Senator WILSON came to Washington upon no political mission whatever, and after concluding the private matters which called him to this city, lost no time in returning to his Summer retreat in Massachusetts.

PROMOTION.

Mr. JOHN R. WEBSTER, private, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, has been promoted to an Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain.

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Judge USHER, Secretary of the Interior, left town this evening for his home in Indiana. He will be absent for a fortnight. The Chief Clerk will act as the head of that department *ad interim.*

NATIONAL DEPOSITARIES.

The designation of the First National Bank of Milton, Penn., as a National Depositary, has been revoked. The Charter Oak National Bank of Hartford, Conn., was to-day named as a depositary of public money and financial agent of the United States.

STATE OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

There is very general absence of Washington officials, who are now seeking rural retreats for the Summer vacation; but *per contra*, there is at present a considerable influx of Congressmen.

PRIVATE ICE SEIZED.

Government has laid hands on all the private ice in this City.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

DISPATCH OF TREASURY NOTES.

Supplies of the new seven-thirty Treasury notes were sent to-day to the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. This causes no interruption in filling subscriptions heretofore made.

RESIGNATIONS.

Within the last two months eighteen of the pension clerks have resigned, owing to the inadequacy of compensation, considering the high price of living. Their salaries ranged from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum. The vacancies thus created have been filled.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to $1,214,000.

News from Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 18.

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 15th inst., mentions the capture and plunder of the steamer *Lady* by guerrillas, but does not say when or where it occursed.

It was also rumored at Memphis that the steamer *Olive Branch* and *Edward Walsh* had been taken by the rebels.

Gunboat No. 3 was fired into on the 12th inst. by a rebel battery at Gaines' Landing. Thirty-three shots struck. No lives were lost.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, from New-Orleans on the 12th inst., has arrived here. She was not molested, as rumored in Memphis.

The officers know nothing of the capture of the steamer *Lady*, or of any other boat since the *Clara Bell* was destroyed by the rebels.

The New-Orleans cotton market was unsettled and depressed. The sales of the week were 600 bales; the receipts 2,327 bales and the export 1,556 bales. The stock on hand was 6,295 bales.

Provisions were dull and confined to the retail trade.

Sugar and molasses were held above the views of buyers.

Flour had declined, and choice extra was selling at $13 25 per barrel.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 18.

Arrived steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama.

The steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Mazatlan, brings $278,000 in bullion, and a large quantity of silver ore.

The French occupy Durango.

The news that Gen. URAGA has made his peace with the Imperialists, is confirmed.

The country between Guanajuto and the City of Mexico is in dreadful condition.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* has sailed for Oregon and British Columbia, with a large amount of merchandise and machinery.

The northern mining news is good.

CHARLES WELLER has been released from Fort Alcatraz on taking the oath, and giving bonds in $25,000.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 19.

A Democratic mass meeting was held at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, and was largely attended.

A resolution pledging an earnest support of the nominee of the Chicago Convention was laid on the table.

This action was subsequently reconsidered and the resolution adopted.

Other resolutions were then readopted reaffirming those adopted at former conventions.

Railroad Accident.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 19.

It is reported that a serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, near the Seven-mile Brook, Vassalboro, to the 1 o'clock train from this city to Auguste, by the breaking down of a bridge. The engine, tender and baggage-car passed over safely, but the other cars broke through, dragging the engine and tender after. Twenty or thirty persons were badly injured. None are reported killed outright. The baggage car was entirely demolished.

No Truth in the Reported Accident on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 19.

There is no truth in the reported accident on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

It was a malicious report set afloat here by parties who were unable to take part in the excursion yesterday, and is denied by all morning papers.

Crops in Oswego County.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 19.

Reports from the towns of Mexico, Hastings, Schroeppel, West Monroe, Welland and Sandy Creek, state: Wheat, average crop, quality good; corn one-fourth less; oats, two-thirds less; barley, a half less; rye, an average crop; hay, a third less, quality good apples, a large yield and quality better. The weather has been unusually warm, and with the exception of the last three weeks, there has been much less rain than usual, since the middle of June.

Billiards.

HARTFORD, Friday, Aug. 19.

At the tournament to-night Messrs. KAVANAGH, TIEMAN, FOSTER and others were present. FOSTER beat KAVANAGH and TIEMAN in a match game of 300 points, for $100. He also beat HUBBELL two games of 100 points each out of three, discounting him.

Election of Rev. A. C. Coxe as Assistant Bishop.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 19.

Rev. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., of New-York, was to-day elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York, by the Episcopal Convention now in session in this city, on the first ballot.

The Steamer Highland Chief.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Highland Chief*, which was sunk by the mail-boat, near Vevay last night, had on board three hundred Government workmen for Nashville, and a considerable quantity of Government stores. There was no loss of life as, at first reported, but a number were wounded by falling spars. She was a neat boat and valued at $50,000. She was not insured, and will probably be a total loss.

Railroad Casualty.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 18.

Two soldiers belonging to the Thirty-seventh Iowa Regiment were killed, and seven badly wounded, by being crushed between the moving cars and the walls of the railroad depot here.

Sinking of the Steamer Highland Chief.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Highland Chief* was run into by the steamer *Major Anderson*, near Vevay, Ind., this morning, and sunk almost immediately. One man was drowned.

Disposition of Persons in Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

Three persons have recently been removed from Fort Warren, agreeable to sentence by court-martial; one soldier, for desertion, to three years at the Dry Tortugas; the other two, rebel spies, to the Albany Penitentiary for fourteen years each.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 18.

The Frankfort train is three hours behind time. The detention is caused by the cars running off the track near Frankfort. No casualties are reported.

The Erie Railroad.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 19.

The President of the Erie Railroad states that that road is free from obstruction, and that trains to New-York are running regularly.

The Gunboat Dakotah.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

The United States gunboat *Dakotah* returned to this port to-day, from a cruise after the pirate *Tallahassee.*

Nothing from the Upper Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 19.

We have nothing from the Upper Potomac. The telegraph is not working beyond Harper's Ferry.

Capt. Tabb.

Those Union prisoners of war who have been so unfortunate as to have been in charge of Capt. TABB, of the rebel service, will regret to learn that he is not now a prisoner in our hands. Official inquiry has been made of the proper authorities, and the rumor proves untrue.

FROSTY WEATHER.—A private letter from St. Johns, N. F., dated 10th inst., states that a frost in that section, a few nights previous to that date, is reported to have injured the potatoe crop. The weather had been unusually cold. There had been scarcely any warm weather. The fisheries had proved almost a total failure, and fears were entertained that the poorer classes would suffer greatly the coming Winter.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Editor of the Metropolitan Record Arrested for Inciting Gov. Seymour to Resist the Draft.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

Commissioner OSBORNE issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of JOHN MULLALY, editor of the *Metropolitan Record & New-York Vindicator*, upon a charge of inciting resistance to the draft. The warrant was procured upon the following affidavit:

Southern District of New-York City and County of New-York, ss.—E. DELAFIELD SMITH, District Attorney of the United States for said District, being duly sworn, says: That this deponent complains of JOHN MULLALY, of said City, and charges as follows: That said JOHN MULLALY, at the time of the publication hereinafter mentioned, was, and still is, the editor and proprietor of the *Metropolitan Record & New-York Vindicator*, a public journal and newspaper published in said City and district; that in an issue of said periodical, dated and published on the 6th of August instant, in said City and district, said JOHN MULLALY caused to be published and printed an article entitled "The Coming Draft," and other articles; that in an issue of said journal, dated and published on the 30th of July last, in said City and district, said JOHN MULLALY caused to be printed and published an article entitled "Five Hundred Thousand More Victims to Abolitionism" and other articles; that copies of said issues respectively are now produced to the Commissioner, and upon such production this deponent requests that a warrant of arrest be issued against said JOHN MULLALY for a violation of section 25 of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces and for other Purposes," and section 12 of the act approved Feb. 24, 1864, entitled "An Act to Amend the Above Act.

That in, and by said publications, said JOHN MULLALY counsels one SEYMOUR and other persons to resist a draft directed by the President of the United States, in pursuance of the statute above cited, and counsels drafted men not to appear, and willfully dissuades them from the performance of military duty as required by law, and incites, counsels and encourages one SEYMOUR and other persons forcibly to resist an enrollment ordered by competent authority in pursuance of said act of Congress, and otherwise violates the provisions of law above mentioned. And this deponent, upon producing said copies of the said journal, being requested by the Commissioner to commit to writing and verify the substance of the complaint now made by this deponent against the said JOHN MULLALY, respectfully submits this statement and makes oath thereto, and prays that said copies of said journal may be taken as a part of this deposition, and further prays that a warrant may issue against said JOHN MULLALY, to the end that he may be dealt with according to the law of the land.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of August, 1864.
JOHN A. OSBORN,
U. S. Commissioner.

MULLALY was consequently arrested yesterday at his office in Broadway and brought before the Commissioner, where he gave bail in the sum of $2,500, CHARLES J. DONOHUE becoming his security. The examination will take place some day next week. The "one *Seymour*" mentioned in the affidavit is the Governor of the State, and the articles referred to contained paragraphs calling upon Gov. SEYMOUR to put a stop to the draft, and promising him the assistance of two or three hundred thousand men in his endeavors.

Death of Another Old New-York Merchant.

Mr. JOHN H. TALLMAN, for a long series of years a dry goods jobber and cotton factor in Pearl-street, died Friday, Aug. 12, at his residence in West Nineteenth-street. Mr. TALLMAN was in the eighty-eighth year of his age at the time of his decease, and up to his last illness had enjoyed almost uninterrupted health during his whole life. He was a native of Dutchess County, and came to New-York nearly seventy years ago, when there were less than 50,000 inhabitants. There was but one banker and an insurance company at that time in this City. Many years since he retired from business, but his large wealth and extensive real estate possessions kept him active as a man and diligent in financial circles. Mr. TALLMAN was well known in Wall street for his energy of character and the integrity of all his dealings. His rigid habits of temperance and constant daily exercise kept him vigorous, and nothing but an exhausted nature, from a most painful malady (dry gangrene in the foot) removed him from his family circle and the duties of life. Mr. TALLMAN'S memory was remarkable, relating events of sixty years' standing with great accuracy, and repeating readily any verse or chapter in the Bible with ease. He was a genial old gentleman, a kind neighbor and an affectionate husband and father, dying in full communion with the Episcopal (Trinity) Church. Mr. TALLMAN leaves a venerable wife and three daughters, two in this City, and one in Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson.

New-York Workingmen's Association.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Democratic-Republican Association was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. C. H. HOUSLEY in the chair.

A number of interesting letters were laid before the committee, and the following resolutions were adopted:

On motion of Mr. WM. B. TAYLOR:

Resolved, That it is preëminently the duty of this association to make every practicable effort to reach the workingmen of the South with our appeals for union and brotherhood among the workingmen of the country, in all places where it is possible to reach them.

Resolved, That to this end, the Printing Committee furnish a full supply of our publications *to the large number of Confederate prisoners now within our lines.*

Resolved, That this association make an appeal to the friends of the Union for aid in the circulation of our publications.

On motion of Mr. J. J. REED:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this committee, any man or class of men who shall seek to incite the workingmen of the city and country to acts of violence and bloodshed and resistance to the Government, are traitors to the best interests of workingmen, and should be shunned as enemies to their peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That the true interests of workingmen are to be found in the maintenance of order, a strict obedience to law, and the preservation of peace and harmony in our city; and that the best and noblest appeal for the redress of real or supposed grievances is to the ballot-box.

Resolved, That the workingmen of the country should unite as one man in aiding the Government to crush the military power of the leaders of the rebellion, who have so frequently declared that they are determined to overthrow the democratic principles of our free institutions.

After the transaction of other business, the committee adjourned.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 20th inst., commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PROGRAMME AUG. 20, 1864.

PART I.

Park March.
2. Overture, "Linda Chamounix" ....Donizetti
3. Geburstag Polka ....Gungl
4. Barcaroll from "Marini Faliere," "Or che in Cielo" ....Donizetti

PART II.

1. Grand March ....Gerold
2. Overture to "Missilonghi" ....Herold
3. Fantasia on German Airs ....Spaeth
8. Grand Selection from "Le Domino Noir" ....Auber

PART III.

1. Cæsar March ....Kochkeller
2. "Rosalin" Waltzes ....Schallehn
3. Quartet from "Riggoletto" ....Verdi
4. Mazurka from "Favorita" ....Cramer
National Pot-Pouri.

Military Affairs.

In local military affairs, nothing occurred yesterday of special interest. The subject of a new enrollment continues to be a subject of common conversation, and the petitions to the President, asking for a postponement of the draft, are being well circulated. It is scarcely probable, however, that they will procure the desired result.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.

The following order has been issued by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36.—JOACHIM MAIDHOFF, Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment New-York State National Guard, having been arrested upon a charge of disobedience of orders, the following officers are hereby detailed to form a court-martial for his trial, viz.:

Col. BROOKE POSTLEY, of the Third Regiment New-York National Guards, as President, and Col. WILLIAM G. WARD, of the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guards, Col. JOHN H. WILCOX, of the Ninth Regiment New-York National Guards, as members.

The court will convene at the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing and proceeding in the discharge of their duties.

Col CHARLES D. MEAD, Division Advocate, will attend said court as Judge Advocate thereof.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.
Official: HENRY S. FEARING, A. D. C.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.

Capt. GEORGE T. HAWS, of the third company, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G., yesterday. Lieut.-Col. HAWS is a son of the late Hon. J. H. H. Haws, formerly member of Congress from this City. The Seventh has recently made a change in its staff officers, who are now Col. CLARK, Lieut.-Col. HAWS, and Maj. YOUNG.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. SPINOLA.

It appears that Gen. SPINOLA has not been acquitted. Col. HALL, the Judge Advocate in the case, withdrew the charges in order to make them more specific. As soon as the amended specifications are ready, the trial will be resumed.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—The fine little steamer *Aurora* leaves foot of Jay-street, as usual, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. An excursion on the Hudson with Capt. SMITH is very pleasant.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$15,000	Am. Gold	256⅜	200	Cle & Tol. R.	130
50,000	do b3	256⅝	100	Cum. Coal	60¾
20,000	do	256⅝	200	C. & N W s3	55⅝
5,000	do s3	256⅜	100	do	55⅜
300	Erie Railway	111⅞	100	do b3	55⅞
100	Hudson Riv. R. ..s3	130⅜	100	do	55⅜
200	Reading R.	135⅜	300	P., F. W. & C.	114
200	Canton Co.	36⅜	100	do s3	114
100	do b3	36⅜	100	do	114¼
100	M. S. & N. I.	88⅜	100	do b30	115⅜
400	do s3	88⅜	100	Quicks. M. Co.	81⅜
200	do b3	89⅜	200	do	81⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.	131	100	Mariposa M. Co.	40⅜
100	do	131⅜	100	do	40⅜
200	do	131⅜	100	do s3	40¼
100	do	131⅜	200	do b3	40⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. R. ..b3	112⅜	100	do b5	40⅜
200	do	112⅜			

[Advertisement.]

A FINE THING FOR THE TEETH.—The fragrant SOZODONT has taken a very prominent place among the most approved dentifrices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath and arresting the progress of decay.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

USEFUL.—The best investment a young man can make of time or money, is to learn what he can do best—to what pursuit he is best adapted. Phrenology explains this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and soothe.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

It is perfectly foolish to allow your head to be filled with *supposed* objection to the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, when it is the testimony of six years' experience, and hundreds of our best citizens who are using it, that it has none. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.
M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

FAMILIES WHO WISH TO ECONOMIZE should ask their grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE; price 30 cents per pound. Be sure and ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 151 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. JOHN H. BENNONI, the celebrated Indian Herb Doctor, is permanently located at No. 423 Broadway, second and third floors, where he may be daily consulted on all ills to which "flesh is heir to."

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamaica Packet, from Kingston, Jam.—Col. Whittingham, R. E., G. R. Phillips, Miss Phillips, J. G. Austin, Mr. Dugnesney, Miss and Master Dugnesney, Mrs. Commodore Levy and nurse, Wm. Ansell and child, Geo. Henderson, E. R. Lindo, Mr. Daly, Joseph Stines, M. A. Nunes, G. Fargerheusen, W. Fargerheusen, A. H. S. Lyon, S. Sonton.

AUG. 19—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.*—W. M. Smith, G. McMurroch, Mrs. Alex. Picken, John Mrs. R. Stevenson, Mrs. J. D. Allen, James Allen, Lydia Allen, J. McKie, J. Adams, J. Collenge, F. E. McDonald, D. McAlpin, Mrs. McMurray, S. B. Crighton, R. Rae, Capt. Wm. Johnston, and 194 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 15 | Sun sets.... 6 53 | Moon rises.. 8 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 35 | Gov. Island..10 24 | Hell Gate...11 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 19.

Cleared.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Bark S. H., (Fr.,) Lion, Marseilles, Bastjer & De Vertu; James Welch, Megill, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; Saldé, (Swed.,) Paulsen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Yanisall, (Br.,) Taw, Hamburg, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Dr. Franklin, Green, Norwich, R. S. Rackett & Son; Sardinian, Rumball, Philadelphia, F. Talbot; Hendriks, (Hol.,) Vanderaw, Rio Grande do Sud, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Dundee, (Br.,) Loomer, Porto Cabello, D. R. De Wolff; New-York, Seabury, Boston, C. Dayton; Clyde, Crocsup, Halifax, A. Smithers.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Nereus, J. C. Howell commanding, Beaufort 2 ds.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Meigs, Watson, Newbern, N. C., July 15, via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow Aug. 5, with mdse. and 211 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co.

U. S. steam transport Weybossett, Parrish, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Fairbanks, Mershon, Washington, D.C., 52 hours from Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Berkley, (Br., of Halifax,) Hoyer, Bremen July 5, with mdse. to Ruger Bros. Has been 32 ds. W. of the Western Islands with light westerly winds and calms. Aug. 14, lat. 41 30, lon. 66, saw the privateer Tallahassee, who, when leaving, steered N. N. W.

Bark International, Hall, of and from Curacoa 19 ds., with mdse. to Theodore Poulke's.

Brig Albion Lincoln, (of Harpswell,) Bibber, Nuevitas 11 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, where she put in for orders, with molasses to master. 6th inst., off Cape Fear, in lat. 33 40, lon. 76, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Banshee, cruising, all well.

Brig Sarah Goodnow, Crowley, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to I. B. Gager.

Brig Relief, Strout, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Helen, Carroll, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to Wm. S. Brown & Co. 16th inst., off the South Shoal, was spoken by the U. S. steamer Juniata, in search of the privateer Tallahassee.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Aldridge, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Russell, White, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. Davidson, Ketchum, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Moonlight, Smith, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Ann, Bryant, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Roberts, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Laguna, Clark, Newport.
Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence.
Schr. Cosmus, Stetson, Middletown.
Schr. Moses Patten, Dolson, Dighton.
Schr. Olive Hayward, Barber, New-Haven.
Schr. Annie J. Russell, Hutchings, Portland.
Schr. John & Frank, Fowler, Providence.
Schr. Alice, Curtis, Wright, Providence.
Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Doretta Kahn, ——, Providence.
Schr. Ann L. Salter, Baker, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Flight, Gibbs, Poughkeepsie, for Somerset.
Schr. J. R. McFee, Johnson, Albany, for New-Haven.
Schr. Edward & Frank, Nichols, Providence.
Schr. Amanda Powers, ——, Providence.
Schr. Lizzie, Glover, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Sarah, Conary, Providence.
Schr. Hannah, Meade, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. John Langley, Langley, New-Haven.
Schr. J. P. Johnson, Packer, Newburgh, for Boston.
Schr. Hurd, Snow, Providence.
Schr. Expedite, Bebee, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Cornelia, Dunham, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Charger, Mahan, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Miranda, Gillan, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. J. S. Curtis, Fox, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. Helen Mar, Wines, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.
Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Corbulo, Norton, Philadelphia, for New-London.
Schr. Sultana, Fletcher, Port Ewen, for New-Haven.
Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, New-Bedford.
Schr. Fashion, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Wild Rose, ——, Pawtucket

Lighter schrs. Breeze, Longstreet, and J. Curtin, Jr., Pierce, with cargo of bark Aid, recently ashore at Barnegat.

WIND—At sunset, E.

Sailed.

Aug. 18—Steamers Charles Thomas, Tillie, C. P. Smith, Ariel, Carolina, Saxon.

Ships Ne Plus Ultra, Lawrence.

Barks John Curtin, Charlotte & Emma, Marianna, Trojan.

Brigs Burgomeister, Wittenburg, Sarah B., Condor, Sampson, Charles Adams, Merlin, Emma Dean, Dolphin, Springbok, J. W. Johnson, Max & Emil.

Schooners Alice, Lemere, Sarah Helen, S. Lockwood, Wampoza, Valeria, Maria Jane, Henry Brown, Only Daughter, Mary & Elizabeth, M. C. Durfee, Lynchburg, Robert Mason, Hiram Smith, Vigilant, S. H. Jackson, Cornelius.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. John Boynton, bound East, while passing through Hell Gate, yesterday, struck on Lealy Rock, and returned for repairs.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 19—Arr. bark Western Sea, Georgetown, D. C.; steamer Franconia, Halifax.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19—Cld. ship Victoria, (Br.,) Mounce, Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Aug. 19—Cld. brigs Ortolan, Gooding, Matanzas, P. R.; Curtiss Stevens, Havana; schr. Clarence Fuller, New-York, and brig P. Larrabee, Dailey, Bath.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19—At Quarantine, brig C. E. Kelly, from Matanzas.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Aug. 1, bark Anna Kimball, for Bath Aug. 10.

PERSONAL.

ROCKAWAY—SATURDAY, 4 P. M. H.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 6.—An adjourned meeting of the Union will be held at 7½ o'clock THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Aug. 20, 1864, at Tammany Hall. All printers are invited to attend and become members. The necessary facilities will be afforded. E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. B. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

TO THE ALUMNI OF YALE COLLEGE.—A meeting will be held in the afternoon of MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock, by the courtesy of Wm. Walter Phelps, Esq., at his office, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, to devise and adopt a method of mutual insurance against the draft.

ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE Port of New-York will hold a meeting at No. 6 Bowery, Broadway, in Botanic Hall, on Saturday, Aug. 20, at 8½ P. M. All engineers are requested to be present.
R. E. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

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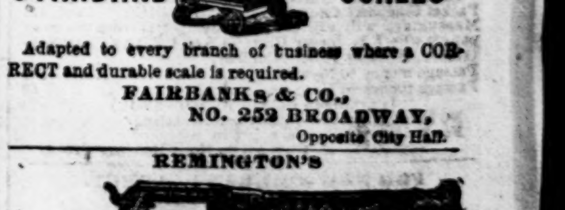

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TO THE PUBLIC.

The Consolidated Stage Company, 8th-av. and 23d-st. Lines, are compelled to raise

FARE TO 8 CENTS,
NO HALF FARE,

on and after MONDAY, Aug. 22, for the following and other reasons:

Oats, formerly 30 cents per bushel, now $1.
Hay, formerly 50 cents per hundred, now $1 75.
Straw, formerly 50 cents per hundred, now $1 50.
Meal, formerly 80 cents per hundred, now $3.
Iron, formerly $45 per ton, now $260.
And other expenses in like proportion.
Government tax on gross receipts, 2½ per cent.

CHESTER LAMB,
President New-York Consolidated Stage Company.
ANDREWS & McDONALD,
Proprietors 6th-av. Line.
McLELLAND, PULLIS & HALEY,
Proprietors, 8th-av. and 23d-st. Lines.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERG, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.